



THE VICTORIOUS NORMAL

Science Against Brawn.--- Superior Team Work Did It.--A Clean Game.

Blencoe's Sprints and Gardner's Strong Work in the Line Keep the Visitors from Scoring.--Score 8 to 0.

Although Saturday morning was cloudy and heavy mists threatened unpleasant weather, as the day advanced the sun managed to break through from time to time until the mist had cleared and the day was pronounced perfect by both player and spectator. Early in the forenoon the colors, purple and gold became prominent along the streets and excited groups gathered on the corners talking over the prospects of the foot ball game to be played that afternoon between eleven representing the Stevens Point Normal School and Lawrence University, of Appleton. Later in the forenoon a large assemblage gathered at the Green Bay depot to meet the 11:45 train on which the Appleton boys were to arrive. As the train drew up and fourteen sturdy Appletonians landed on the platform, the yells that rose from the crowd were deafening. Under the lead of Mr. Larkin, chairman of the entertainment committee, the visitors were conveyed to the Hotel McGregor, after which each member of the Normalite faction wended his way to some spot where he could pursue his varying thoughts in peace.

At 1:30 p. m. the two teams arrived on the field and the game was called; the Normal men winning the "toss," chose the west field, giving Appleton the ball for a "kick-off." As the men "lined" on the ball it could be seen that the Lawrence boys were heavier than their opponents and many a heart sank as to the possible results of the game.

As the men stood in line for the first time there was a moment of intense excitement, every muscle being drawn, waiting for the signal to play. At last it came, the ball was "snapped" to Johnson, who by a good run and proper interference gained 15 yards. Then Blencoe took the pigskin for a long gain around the opposite end, carrying it far into Appleton's territory, where the Lawrence line stood firm and the Normals lost the ball on downs.

Appleton then made several small gains, which coupled with Boyd's sprint, carried the ball back to the center of the field where it was lost on downs. Then for about fifteen minutes the ball surged back and forth across the center line, each inch of ground being desperately struggled for. Again Boyd takes the oval and by sprinting and dodging gets within three yards of the Normal goal line, where he is kept from making a "touch-down" only by Lee's sure "tackling." Only three yards to gain and Appleton would score the first touch-down of the game. As they lined on the ball, the Normals' eyes fairly flashed and with set teeth they determined to "do or die;" and as the Appleton full back buried himself at the line, he slid into the air as though he had struck a stone wall, not having gained an inch. Again Lawrence threw themselves at the line, which hardly swayed, so great was the determination of the Normal men.

Appleton now changed her tactics and the ball was passed to Williams, but he also was doomed, for Johnson breaking through the Lawrence line, "tackled" three yards behind. Here Lawrence lost the pigskin and the Normals playing Hamilton, Miller and Everts in succession, took the ball down the field and into Appleton territory. Again the teams swayed back and forth over the center of the field and when time was called for the first "half" the ball was about ten yards in Appleton territory. Score: Stevens Point, 0; Appleton, 0. Neither side had scored but there was a satisfaction lurking in the minds of the Normal sympathizers that the game would be won by the home team.

At the beginning of the second "half" the Normals kicked to Appleton; Hogan catching the ball, started down the field, but was "tackled" before he had gone two yards. Here the teams lined up, Appleton having the ball, which after some desperate playing was lost on "downs."

The pigskin was then snapped to Miller, who by following his interference and finally sprinting, scored the first touch-down. Stevens Point 4, Appleton 0. Blencoe kicks to Everts who catches the ball, Blencoe then tries for a goal and misses. Score Stevens Point 4, Appleton 0. The ball now goes "down" at the center of the field and is kicked to the Normals, who advance it twenty-five yards and again the men "line;" then by superior team work the ball is

gradually forced to Appleton's twenty yard line. Blencoe now takes the oval and by sprinting and dodging gets within five yards of the Appleton goal line where he is "tackled" by two men, and only by his superior strength works himself over the line and scores the second touch-down. Score, Stevens Point 8, Appleton 0.

Blencoe kicks to Everts who fails to catch. Lawrence then kicks the ball from the center of the field and it is advanced twenty yards by the Normals, who soon lose it on downs. The Normals were slowly advancing the oval toward their opponents' goal when "time" was called, and Stevens Point had won the day with a score of 8 to 0. The line-up was as follows:

NORMAL.	LAWRENCE.
Thoms.....right end.....	Jolliffe.....right tackle.....
Manz.....right guard.....	Babcock.....right tackle.....
Gardner.....center.....	Wise.....left guard.....
Paral.....left guard.....	Heubert.....left tackle.....
Lees.....left tackle.....	Monahan.....left tackle.....
Johnson.....left end.....	Lee.....left end.....
Everts.....quarter.....	Kline.....quarter.....
Blencoe.....right half.....	Boyd.....right half.....
Miller.....left half.....	Williams.....left half.....
Hamilton.....full back.....	Hogan.....full back.....
Subs: Normal: Clark, Perry, Weaver and King. Lawrence: Burnett and White.	
Length of halves, 25 minutes. Referee, T. L. McGachlin. Umpire, Bert Park. Linesman, Gavin Campbell.	

The satisfaction in this game was not simply the score, but the fact that it was entirely free from "slugging" or any brutality, and was a game of good, honest foot ball, won by the superior team. The strength of the home team lay in their superior team work and the ability with which their captain studied each play; while Appleton rather discounted the Normals by their "tackling," Lee being their best "tackler." In connection with the already brilliant plays should be added Manz's and Hamilton's smashes through the line; the Normal's immovable center, composed of Gardner, Paral and Bruemmer, and the well-earned gains made by Thoms.

Of the visitors, Hogan especially did good work at "smashing the center" and "tackling." Kline did good "quarter work" and Jolliffe showed much foot ball talent in the way he captained his team.

Married Last Thursday.

At the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Baker, 802 Dixon street, on Thursday evening, Oct. 24th, 1895, Delworth Parsons and Lizzie Camp were joined in wedlock, Elder A. C. Phelps officiating. The contracting parties are both of this city, and are among our most popular and estimable young people. After the ceremony and congratulations had been showered upon the bride and groom by all those present, all were invited to the spacious dining room, where a sumptuous and bountiful wedding supper was served, such as would do honor to the queen. The groom is a son of Walter Parsons, of the town of Plover, and the many friends of himself and bride will join with THE GAZETTE in extending congratulations.

A Busy Plant.

The little saw mill at the foot of Main street, owned by W. W. Mitchell, while not a very elaborate affair, nor built on metropolitan plans, has done some good work this season, being shut down last Thursday after sawing out all the timber on hand, about 1,500,000 feet. It will start up again after logs can be hauled to the mill on sleighs, and will be kept running throughout the winter. Mr. Mitchell operates both the saw and grist mills by a 90-horse power Corliss engine, which has a capacity of at least 95-horse power when put to test, and the old engine, which did service so many years, has been discarded, but will be kept in reserve. Frank Beaudreau has had charge of the saw mill since the foundation was built, and his latest improvement about the premises is an endless carrier, passing from the saw mill, beneath the Green Bay culvert, to a structure where slabs from the saw are loaded directly into a wagon.

A Fine Showing.

County Treasurer Webster's report will be pleasing to every member of the County Board, which body will soon meet in annual session, and will at the same time give unlimited satisfaction to the tax payer. For the fiscal year commencing Nov. 1st, 1894, and ending Oct. 31st, 1895, he has sold tax certificates amounting to the sum of \$6,912.43; the delinquent tax collected prior to sale amounted to \$5,547.27, while \$627.50 were received from the sale of county lands. The latter represents a total of 2,510 acres, or every acre of land heretofore owned by the county. Just where the sale would have ended is hard to tell if the supply had not been exhausted. The report will also show a balance on hand in the treasury of over \$21,000, or the largest amount at this time in over twenty-five years. For a number of years at each session, the Board has been obliged to borrow money to meet bills already contracted, including the mileage and per diem of its members, but this will not be the case this year.

BONDS AND EXECUTIONS.

Judge Webb Issues an Order for the Arrest of Emmons Burr, and the latter is Asked to Give \$15,000 Bonds.

Commercial bank matters are getting more interesting, if not more complicated. Yesterday six executions were placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Leahy against Emmons Burr, individually, and Emmons Burr as a member of the firm of Benj. Burr & Son. These claims amounted to \$772.10. In addition thereto a judgment for \$11,313.82, in favor of the First National bank, of this city, was entered upon the docket of the clerk of the circuit court. This is the claim before spoken of, and for which the bank was secured by Plover Paper Co. and Box Co. stock. In all seventeen judgments have been recorded in the clerk's office against Mr. Burr, and executions issued on a majority of them.

At Waupaca on Monday an order was issued by Judge Webb, on application of John H. Brennan, attorney for the receiver, commanding the sheriff to arrest Emmons Burr and hold him until he shall give a good and sufficient bond in the sum of \$15,000, that he will not leave the state. In case of a forfeiture of this bond, the bondsmen would be holding to the creditors and plaintiffs, and not to the state. The order was issued upon application of E. J. Pfiffer, the receiver, and the papers contained affidavits of Henry Wallace, Alexander Krembs, Thos. Hyde, J. H. Brennan and Geo. H. Cronyn setting forth reasons why the above action should be taken.

The affidavits set forth that the presence of Burr as a witness in the litigation that will follow, is absolutely necessary; that all of his property has been transferred and hypothecated, both real and personal, with the exception of his homestead, contrary to promises made to stockholders, and all of this has been done to their detriment; the transfer by Burr of his horses to G. W. Cate is fraudulent and void and meant to defraud the creditors of the bank.

Mr. Burr is endeavoring to procure the good and sufficient bond above mentioned, and up to 2:15 this afternoon had three signers, John Fluch, A. M. Nelson and J. P. Malick. He hopes to secure a sufficient number to satisfy the sheriff and attorney for the receiver and creditors, however, before evening.

Last Friday proceedings to compel a discovery of Mr. Burr's property were commenced by Receiver Pfiffer, an execution having been returned unsatisfied. The defendant was cited to appear before Judge Murat this afternoon, but at 2 o'clock his attorney, Geo. W. Cate, asked for an adjournment until Friday afternoon, and this was granted.

To Our Farmers.

Lukaszewicz & Moskowsky, tanners, just west of the Week Lumber Co. yard, on Wisconsin street, in this city, are prepared to tan your cow hides, horse hide or sheep skins for robes or other purposes, and do other work in their line. Tanning of the finest, and by a new process. When in the city call at their place, and you will be welcome. oc30w4

Will Locate in Minnesota.

After copying the article that appeared in these columns of last week relative to the contemplated building of a paper mill here by John Strange, of Menasha, the Press of that city says should Mr. Strange build a mill it will be in Minnesota, and not in Wisconsin, and concludes as follows: "Mr. Strange is now in Sauk Rapids, Minn., where it is said he has a company already organized for erecting a large two-machine mill at that point. Should he carry his plans into execution he will dispose of his interests in the Strange Paper company in this city and devote all his time to the proposed mill."

Free Delivery Not Wanted.

The question of free mail delivery has been agitated or talked over in several towns of late, including our neighboring city of Portage, down the line. In conversation with a gentleman from that place, the other day, he said the business men are unanimously opposed to free delivery, while a majority of the people seem to be of the same sentiment. The only ones who favor free delivery are those residing on the outskirts. Business men agree that free delivery is detrimental to business, people, and especially the ladies, often doing without things that they would buy if they had to go or send to the postoffice, and trade is therefore injured to that extent. Many prefer to make the postoffice an occasional visit, from once or twice a week to once or twice a day. Most people call at the postoffice after supper, and the streets of Portage, he says, assume a metropolitan appearance each evening, and much trading is done.

MET DEATH BRAVELY.

Trevor E. Rodd, a Central Conductor, is Killed.--Remains Arrive Here This Morning.--Funeral Tomorrow.

When the news flashed over the wires on Tuesday morning, and soon passed from one to the other, that Trevor Rodd had been killed in a wreck on the Ashland division of the Central, there were scores of our citizens who expressed the greatest sorrow. Mr. Rodd had been employed all summer in running an ore train between Bessemer and Ashland, and visited with his family here some three weeks ago. Tuesday morning, at about seven o'clock, his train stopped about midway between Mellen and Barrow, or one mile east of the former place. Mr. Rodd was in the caboose at the time, fixing up his books and way bills, and after the train stopped the head brakeman, Irving Gage, went forward. The rear brakeman, Ed. Brown, also stepped out of the caboose and walked ahead, not knowing that another train was behind them. It is quite probable that Conductor Rodd believed the brakeman was in the rear, to guard the approach of the other train, and was certainly wholly unconscious of his impending fate. Soon after his train came to a stop, the other, also an ore train, came swiftly around a curve and crashed into the caboose.

Mr. Rodd was the only occupant of the caboose, and he was caught and pinned down by the broken timbers, but not seriously injured. The caboose quickly took fire from the overturned stove, and in an incredible short time the whole structure was ablaze. The train hands were gathered about, and no doubt exerted themselves as far as possible to save their unfortunate companion, but there seemed to be lack of facilities at hand to do the work, or either the rescue failed for want of a leader. Mr. Rodd was pinned down by the timbers which held the lower part of his legs. He realized his doom and so stated to those gathered about, and within the next few moments had burned to death. The body was recovered as quickly as possible, but not until it had burned beyond recognition.

His two brothers, George and Charles Rodd, and uncle, D. Lloyd Jones, left here for the scene of the wreck, yesterday afternoon, but met the remains at Medford. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Irving Gage and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gage, of Bessemer, and arrived here at 2:10 this morning. They were conveyed at once to the home of the deceased, 211 McCulloch street, where the broken-hearted young wife and other relatives were waiting.

Trevor E. Rodd was born in England, Dec. 14th, 1860, and was therefore nearly 35 years of age. As a boy and young man he spent seven years in the merchant marine, visiting all parts of the globe, and came to Stevens Point in 1883, being in the employ of the Central most of the time since. Five years ago he was married to Nora E. Gage, and they have a little girl four years old. He was a member of Forest Chapter, F. and A. M., the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and the Knights of Maccabees, having an insurance of \$1,000 with the latter and \$1,200 with the Brotherhood. Besides the relatives mentioned above, his father, mother and two sisters reside in England, one at Gladstone, Mich., and another in Canada.

The recording of this death is indeed a most sad task. Trevor Rodd was a noble-hearted man, generous, honest and liberal, and the sympathy of all goes out to the family and relatives.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, from the Episcopal church, and will be in charge of the Masons. Interment will be in the Episcopal cemetery.

A Coming Concert.

On Thursday evening, Nov. 14th, there will be a grand vocal and instrumental concert, at Elntrachts Hall. It will be given by the Elntrachts Verein, under the direction of Prof. Louis A. Schillo, and promises to be worthy of liberal patronage. Some of our best home talent, both ladies and gentlemen, will assist the society in making an interesting program, and the concert will be followed by a grand social ball.

The society has also commenced preparations for a Christmas festival, and at Monday evening's meeting a committee consisting of J. H. Gerlich, F. W. Gliese and N. J. Berens was appointed to consult with the ladies and secure their assistance. A meeting of the ladies will be held at the residence of Mrs. Alex. Krembs, next Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. The festival, which will be for the members and their families only, will be given on the afternoon or evening of Christmas day, and an especial effort will be made to please the little ones and furnish an entertainment that will be unique and entirely new in this city.

Had a Close Call.

Aaron Ross, one of the Central's courteous passenger brakemen, had a close call from being killed, last Thursday evening, but escaped with quite serious injuries. He was going west on No. 5, and when the train arrived at Webster, four miles from the city, they met two trains. One was on the main track and the other on a sidetrack, and to let them go by, No. 5 had to be run in on the sidetrack. When the engineer called for down brakes, Aaron stepped quickly out upon the car platform, thinking something had happened, and missing his hold upon the railing, went headlong into the ditch and down among the bushes growing along the track. Frank Hinman stood at the switch, only a few feet away, and ran to the rescue of Ross, but the latter jumped to his feet, saying he was all right and at the same time being under the impression that there was a collision. It was several minutes before he fully realized what had occurred. His forehead, nose and face were terribly skinned, his side was bruised and injured, and he returned home on the early morning train, since which time he has been confined to his home on Madison street, but will soon be on duty again. It was indeed a close call.

Prof. Culver to Talk.

It is with pleasure that THE GAZETTE announces that the first course of lectures of the coming season will be delivered by Prof. Garry E. Culver, of the Stevens Point Normal. He will deliver a course of six lectures on "Geological Forces and the Work They Accomplish." This is a subject which Mr. Culver is especially familiar with, and each lecture will be made interesting from commencement to close. They come under the auspices of the University Extension Department. The first lecture will be given during the second week in November, but the date and place cannot be announced this week.

Open for Business.

N. J. Knope has opened a tailoring establishment in the Tack block, on Strong's avenue, and occupies the northeast front rooms. He has a complete line of the finest trimmings, and will either fill orders from a large assortment of the finest and latest samples or put in a stock of woolsens. Mr. Knope has been in business here for several years previous to about one year ago, is a firstclass workman, including cutting and fitting, and by careful attention to customers will endeavor to please all who favor him with their patronage. Call and see.

ARE BRANCHING OUT.

The North Side Lumber Co. Are Now Engaged in the Making of Moulding for Picture Frames.

The North Side Lumber Co., a promising Stevens Point institution, believes in branching out and keeping up with the times, at least in so far as the demand will warrant. Last Thursday they set another machine in motion turning out mouldings from which pictures frames are made, or picture frame mouldings. These are about twelve feet long, 2x3 inches, and are made from cull oak. The manufacture of this class of work is necessarily slow, but about 5,000 feet per day can be run through one machine. A market will be found in Chicago and other larger cities, and if the demand and price warrants it, the North Side Co. will no doubt increase their facilities proportionately.

During the past two years they have been engaged in the manufacture of backing for picture frames and mirrors, and are now doing a fine business in that line, the demand of late keeping the mill going constantly from ten to fifteen hours per day. This backing is made from a good quality of white pine boards, one inch thick, twelve inches wide and twelve feet long. It is then divided into strips one-eighth of an inch thick, sawed in desirable lengths and tied up ready for shipment. This department is in charge of John A. Killin, a most thorough mechanic, and through whose suggestion the company were induced to make this new departure. He looks after every detail in the manufacturing line, including the keeping of his hand saws in perfect condition, which is absolutely necessary to do good work. A number of hands are given constant employment, and car load lots have been shipped to Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Boston and New York. The fact that they do good work and furnish nothing but firstclass material, is bound to increase their popularity with the jobbing trade, and their surroundings will be enlarged accordingly, which we trust will be many fold within the next year or two.

A FATAL RUNAWAY.

One of R. G. Wallace's Valuable Horses Instantly Killed and Another Seriously Injured.--A Heavy Loss.

Tableau, a valuable trotter, driver and all around work horse owned by R. G. Wallace, was instantly killed, last Thursday, and Queen Phalmont, another highly prized animal owned by the same gentleman, was probably permanently injured. Mr. Wallace, his son, John, and Dan. Hubbard spent three days last week hauling corn fodder from the Bruce farm in the town of Eau Claire to the former's barns in this city, but having other business to attend to on Thursday, R. G. did not accompany the boys that day. They had got partly loaded, when the rack slipped forward, striking the horses and at the same time throwing John to the ground, but before the team had made much headway the young man was on his feet and pulling with all his strength on the lines. At this time, however, one of the lines broke and it was therefore impossible to control them further. Before going any considerable distance they managed to free themselves from everything but the wagon pole and the two forward wheels, but after running nearly two miles they quietly came to a standstill beside a strawstack near Vet. Crocker's home. Mr. Wallace's dog had been following the horses all this time, coming up to them within a few moments and his loud barking again caused Tableau and Queen to run. They had gone less than half a mile when Tableau ran into a tree with terrific force, literally smashing his head and probably killing him instantly. Connecting straps between the horses were also broken at this time and the mare continued to run down the road a short distance, but was quickly overtaken by Hubbard, who found that one of the wooden points of the neck yoke had pierced the animal's breast several inches, nearly reaching the heart, and two other deep cuts were also made in the breast. Taking the yoke out, which required no little exertion on the boy's part, the horse was then lead back to Crocker's and Dan started at once for this city to secure the veterinary services of Dr. Norton, who immediately went up.

Tableau was about five years old and besides being a very speedy animal he was an excellent family horse and equally useful in front of a loaded wagon. Mr. Wallace had numerous opportunities to sell him at a big figure but would not let him go at any price. "Tab's" death was nearly as much felt by Mr. and Mrs. Wallace and children as though one of their number had passed away. Queen Phalmont was purchased from Pat. Delaney, of Wausau, last year, and is valued by Mr. Wallace at \$1,000. He is now doing well, with good chances of recovery.

Meet Next Tuesday.

At the meeting of stockholders of the Great District Fair Association, held on Monday evening, there was not sufficient stock represented to transact business. The meeting was adjourned to next Tuesday evening, Nov. 5th, at 8 o'clock, at the council rooms, and all the stockholders who are unable to be present, should send their proxies, either to the secretary, president or some other person or friend. Directors for three years are to be elected in place of R. G. Wallace, J. P. Rothman and J. L. Barker.

JAUNT OF OFFICIALS.

They Make a Visit to Kaukauna, Contract for Stone for Crossings and Enjoy the Trip.

Mayor Barker, Aldermen Maine and Karner and City Clerk Baker spent a part of Monday at Kaukauna, where they went to look over the stone used in crossings there and at Appleton. A contract was entered into for two car loads of Kaukauna flag stone, one of which is to be delivered at once. The stone is to be 30 inches wide, 4 inches thick and of various lengths. The surface is rough, just what is needed for crossings. One car will hold about 250 feet, of the width above mentioned. The contract price is 26 cents per running foot, delivered in Stevens Point. The cost of an ordinary length crossing with flag stone will not be much greater than plank, and when it is properly laid will last for a life time. If stone had been used years ago, the city would be thousands of dollars ahead today.

The officials went by team from Neenah to Kaukauna, returning in the afternoon, when they were nicely entertained by the mayor and other officials of Neenah, for an hour or more. The matter of plank or covering for bridges was also looked into, and as the Wisconsin river bridge in this city must be re-planked during the coming winter, it is quite probable that cedar blocks will be used, the same to be laid on tarred planks and the blocks thoroughly tarred thereafter.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Largest United States Government Food Report.
Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

The Gazette.

By ED. D. GLENNON.

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More Locals.

—Starks & Copps, 120 Clark street.
—The Columbia Opera Co., at the Grand, this evening.
—50 cent serge at 25 cents at the C. O. D. All new shades.
—Miss Lena Jacobs, of Stockton, was a pleasant caller this forenoon.
—There will be a grand entertainment, this evening, by the Columbia Opera Co. Hear them.
—We carry in stock the best two dollar and three dollar men's shoe on the market. F. B. Merriams shoe store, 109 Strong's avenue.
—There will be a fine entertainment tonight, given by the Columbia Opera Co., at Grand Opera House. Prices \$1.00, 75, 50 and 35 cents.
—It has been discovered that F. B. Merriam, 109 Strong's avenue, carries an extra fine line of ladies, gents, and misses and children shoes. Call and see him.
—Frank Podach, who left the city a few weeks ago, returned on Saturday last. He had been at St. Thomas, Pembina county, N. D., which country he is pleased with and may conclude to remove there next spring.
—Commencing Nov. 7th, the residents of Crocker's Landing will be supplied with mail three times each week from this city instead of twice, leaving here Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.
—A dimension planer and a hollow mortising machine are among the latest additions to the Central shops. These are two pieces of machinery that have been very much needed and will enable more and better work to be turned out.
—A house on First street was pulled by the chief and other members of the police force, at 12 o'clock last night, and three female inmates were brought before Judge Murat this morning. The keeper was fined \$50.00 and costs, which she paid, and the other two were assessed \$25.00 and costs, but their fine was suspended with the understanding that they leave town within twenty-four hours, which they promised to do.
—Mrs. Peter Ule, who has been seriously ill since Friday last, is somewhat improved today. Monday it was believed that she could not survive during the night, but Tuesday morning a change for the better set in and now hopes are entertained for her recovery. Her children had been called to her bedside, Wm., Louis and John coming up from Iron, where they were at work on the new paper mill, George arriving from Wausau, and her daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. Fanny Birch and John Mode, reaching here this morning from Salisbury, Mo.
A Beautiful Gift.
"The only business school in the world that invites students to attend one month on trial free," has our thanks for Midway Plaisance, a reproduction of the best work of the eminent painter, W. H. Crane, and the most beautiful and artistic scenes from Midway ever published. The Wisconsin Business University of La Crosse will send a copy of this work of art to every postmaster in this county who will send six cents to pay postage, and agree to post one of the University pictorial hangers in their office. Midways will be sent to others on receipt of one dollar.
Val Ringle Dead.
Valentine Ringle, of Wausau, a gentleman who had scores of friends in Stevens Point, died at his home last Friday morning. He had been a sufferer from heart troubles for a long time, but was about the streets the day and evening before. Friday morning he sat down and ate his breakfast, and thereafter asked his daughter to bring his shoes. She did so, and as he leaned over to pick them up his head fell on his breast and he was dead. For many years Mr. Ringle published the Wausau Pilot, and also the Wochenblatt, a German paper, and under the first Cleveland administration was postmaster. During the present administration he has been deputy postmaster under his brother. Val Ringle was a noble hearted man, generous and liberal in his views on all subjects and questions, and was willing to accord to others the same rights that he wished for himself.
What the Rice Co. Are Doing.
One of the finest fire fronts ever turned out by a foundry in Stevens Point or Central Wisconsin, has just been cast at the John Rice & Bro. Co. on Clark street. It is for 60-in. boilers and was ordered by D. W. Burns, of Marshfield, to be placed in a new mill at Ashland. A half dozen "collars" for the grinders at the Wisconsin river paper mill are now being completed at Rice's, each collar weighing 900 pounds. They are also finishing six 16 ft. steel shafts for Whiting Bros.' new mill. A number of mitre gears, shafting, collars and other work is being turned out for Shaw's tannery at Phillips, and W. W. Mitchell has placed a large order for repair work on his saw mill at the foot of Main street. A planer, shafting, polleys, boxes, collars, etc., has just been shipped to Fred. Kintz, at Dorchester, while Westbrook, Wood & Co. of the same town will be supplied with a complete mill outfit by the Rice Co. including two boilers, fire fronts, grate bars, breeching, line shafting, saw arbors, and collars.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

Personal and News Items of More or Less Importance.

—Mrs. M. V. Buck visited at Minneapolis, the last of the week.
—Lou Hoefel returned from the Gill's Landing club house, Monday evening.
—Mrs. Geo. Holmes and daughter, Miss Harriett, spent Saturday in Chicago.
—Will. Nicholson viewed a number of the sights in Chicago, last Saturday and Sunday.
—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Michael visited at Waukesha and Chicago for a few days last week.
—Jas. McNaughton, of Waukesha, superintendent of motive power on the Central, was in town yesterday.
—Dr. F. A. Southwick returned to the city, last Saturday, after taking a post graduate course in New York.
—Combination car 407 is again out of the Central shops, after receiving a general overhauling and a fresh coat of paint.
—Jas. L. McCadden and Thos. Fulton spent several days last week shooting ducks on Puckaway Lake, near Montello.
—R. A. Cook books your order for coal of any kind or size, delivered at any and all times of the season of 1895 and 1896, at \$6.50 per ton, cash.
—Mr. and Mrs. John McCadden, of Waukesha, spent Thursday night in the city, guests at the home of Jas. L. McCadden, while on their way to Portage.
—W. C. King, of Waukesha, who formerly ran a Central engine out of Stevens Point, came up yesterday, this being his first trip here in nearly two years.
—Frank Johnson, of Black River Falls, came over the last of the week and remained over Sunday visiting at the home of his brother-in-law, S. J. Campbell.
—Conductor Harry Lowell has been running passenger between this city and Eau Claire, during the past ten days, while Lou. Hoefel is shooting ducks on the Wolf.
—Mrs. Matt. Adams and son, Peter, came up from Chicago last Saturday. Mr. Adams has been here for a couple of months or more and Mrs. Adams will now no doubt conclude to remain.
—When in the market for hardwood flooring, go to the South Side Lumber Co., who are agents for the celebrated C. J. L. Meyers' I. X. L. maple flooring; also all other kinds of hardwood flooring in stock.
—Willie Utter, son of Geo. Utter, broke his arm about three weeks ago on the High School grounds, and while climbing a fence, last Friday, fell and broke it in the same place. Dr. Wheel adjusted the fracture.
—Engine 28, with which Geo. Holmes pulls passenger trains on the Portage branch, is being fitted with steam pipes at the Central round house. These pipes will be connected with the heating apparatus in the coaches.
—A special train passed through here over the Central, last Monday, having on board State Railroad Commissioner D. J. McKenzie. Conductor C. R. Phillips is in charge of the special, while Engineer Anthony Burke handles the throttle.
—Mrs. E. C. Dickinson, mother of M. J. Dickinson, is now at Pardeeville, Columbia county, visiting with relatives. Mrs. Dickinson has been in poor health for a long time, and a change of scenery and surroundings was deemed advisable.
—Two extra coaches and a baggage car were attached to Central train No. 3, yesterday morning, the coaches being occupied by a large party of hunters from Eaton, Ohio, and other eastern cities. They will spend a month or more in the vicinity of Prentice.
—F. E. Bement, Chas. Curtis, Dan. Wight and Chas. Hodell will form a party who will soon depart for Wood's Lake, some 30 miles above Merrill, to hunt deer. Al. Gardner and son, are now there, they going up in advance, of the other boys to get the camp in readiness.
—Thos. T. Gray, who has put in about as many years in the service of the Wisconsin Central Co. as anyone in their employ at the present time, is now breaking between this city and Chippewa Falls, and abides his opportunity when a better position will be placed at his disposal.
—A party composed of Geo. W. Martin and B. W. Willett and wife, of this city, and A. T. Willett and wife, of Waukesha, went to Merrill, last Saturday morning, the gentlemen to spend a couple of weeks hunting in that vicinity while the ladies will visit relatives.
—Harry Chapman shot a grey horned owl on the west side of the river, last Thursday, that measured five feet from tip to tip of its wings. Harry will have the bird nicely mounted, and have it on exhibition as an indication of what he can do as a marksman, but the boys say that he would never have killed the bird if the latter could see in the day time.
—W. G. Preston, of this city, now holds a regular position as railway mail agent, his run being between Neenah and Minneapolis. Will. was appointed substitute about a month ago and assigned to the Illinois Central road between Freeport, Ill., and Madison, but the middle of last week received the very pleasing intelligence that he was now a full fledged employee of Uncle Sam. He will work two weeks and "lay off" one week.

ARE CALLED HENCE.

MRS. JANE COOK.

Readers of this paper were informed of the serious illness of Mrs. Jane Cook through our last issue, and those in a position to know were aware that her demise was then only a matter of a few hours. Her death occurred at twenty minutes past two o'clock on Friday afternoon, she passing away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. D. Shaffer, 922 Clark street. Mrs. Cook had not been in good health for several months, suffering from the effects of the grip, but was confined to her bed for only about one week.
The deceased lady was born at Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England, and with her husband, John Cook, came to this country forty years ago, locating at Burlington, Wis., where they lived for eight years. Thereafter the family removed to Fond du Lac, residing there twelve years, and during this time the husband died. Those left to mourn are three children, Richard A. Cook and Mrs. Shaffer, of this city, and Geo. W. Cook, of Waukesha. Mrs. Cook had made Stevens Point her home for about twenty years, and had as many warm friends as any lady in the city; in fact no one could know her but to love, esteem and respect her. Of a sunny, charming disposition and a ready, native wit, none could meet her without feeling pleased at her presence and glad that they had an opportunity of coming in contact with so worthy a personage. She was also a consistent christian, a member of the Presbyterian church, and always took an active interest in church work. While Mrs. Cook was a favorite with people of all ages, she was always pleased when surrounded with young people, being very fond of children, and they of her. Her memory will long be kept green by those whom she was near and dear.
The funeral took place on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. E. P. Rankin officiating, and his remarks were most appropriate. The honorary pallbearers were M. Wadleigh, John Slothower, W. H. Gilchrist, Geo. E. Wert, E. J. Hildreth and Jacob Patch, while S. J. Campbell, D. A. Agnew, W. O. Lamoreux, O. C. Moe, C. E. Wert and Samuel Adams were the active bearers.
JOHN ALTENBURG.
Another of the early residents of Portage county passed away at his home in the town of Plover, last Saturday morning, Oct. 25th, at 9 o'clock. He was taken ill about the 8th inst., but was confined to his bed only one week, the final summons coming sooner than was expected. John Altenburg was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., Aug. 12th, 1810, and was married 85 years of his age. He was married at his native home, to Miss Isabelle Arthur, Feb. 7th, 1837. Mr. Altenburg came west in 1854, buying the farm on which he died, and his family followed in 1856, residing here ever since. Mrs. Altenburg died on the 24th of October, 1888. They leave ten children, Bragg, Worth and Roscoe, of Plover; Isiah, Scott and Mrs. Whitaker, of Buena Vista; Daniel, of Wausau; John and George of Dancy and James of this city.
Uncle John Altenburg had been a member of the M. E. church for 25 years, and was a most honorable man, respected throughout the whole county. His word was as good as a bond at all times, and the confidence of his friends was never misplaced or abused. The world is better for the presence of such men as he. The funeral took place from the M. E. church at Plover, Monday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, Rev. Mr. Carmichael officiating, and was largely attended, people being present from all parts of the county, including a number of this city. The pallbearers were all old friends and neighbors of the deceased, Moses Puarica, Moses Steward, John Gilman, John McGown, Joseph Gilman and Chas. Smith.
Dog Lost.
A brown Chesapeake Bay spaniel dog, with collar, and Berlin tax tag for 1895 attached thereto, has been lost for over four weeks. Dog is larger than an ordinary spaniel, and hair curly on back, with white strip below neck. Finder will be rewarded by returning to Felix Lukasevich, Stevens Point.
Highest Cash Price.
When having hides, pelts or tallow for sale, farmers are requested to bring the same to J. C. Campbell, who pays the highest cash price for them. Office at the C. Hell harness shop. oct30t

Going Out of the Clothing Business

HERE ARE SOME OF THE PRICES:

Men's Square Cut Suits, strictly all wool, former price \$15 and \$16, -	Closing out at \$ 8 00
Men's Sack Suits, strictly all wool, former price \$18, -	Closing out at 10 00
Men's Sack suits that were \$10, -	Closing out at 6 50
Men's Sack Suits that were \$9, -	Closing out at 5 50
Men's Sack Suits, extra sizes for large men, former price \$15, -	Closing out at 8 00
Men's Black Worsted Suits, former price \$14 and \$15, -	Closing out at 9 50
Men's Black Worsted Suits, former price \$6, -	Closing out at 3 00
Boys' Suits, ages 14 to 19 years, former price \$5, -	Closing out at 3 00
Boys' Suits, ages 14 to 19 years, former price \$6.50 and \$7, -	Closing out at 4 85
Boys Suits, ages 14 to 19 years, former price, \$12.50, -	Closing out at 8 00
Boys Suits, ages 14 to 19 years, worth \$8, \$9.50 and \$10, -	Closing out at 6 00
Children's Suits, ages 4 to 14 years, Short Pants, worth 1.25 -	Closing out at 75
Children's Suits, ages 4 to 14 years, Short Pants, worth 1.50, -	Closing out at 1 00
Children's Suits, ages 4 to 14 years, Short Pants, worth 2.75 and 3.25 -	Closing out at 2 00
Men's Ulsters, worth 9 to 10, -	Closing out at 6 00
Men's Ulsters, worth 12, -	Closing out at 8 00
Men's Ulsters, worth 7.50 to 8 50 -	Closing out at 5 00
Men's Ulsters, worth 6.50 -	Closing out at 4 50
Men's Dress Overcoats, Fine Melton, worth 17.50, -	Closing out at 13 50
Men's Dress Overcoats, worth 15, -	Closing out at 11 00
Men's Dress Overcoats, worth 12, -	Closing out at 7 75
Men's Dress Overcoats, worth 10, -	Closing out at 6 50
Men's Dress Overcoats, worth 7 50, -	Closing out at 4 75
Boy's Ulsters, worth 12 and 13, -	Closing out at 8 00
Boy's Ulsters, worth 8.50, -	Closing out at 5 50
Boy's Ulsters, worth 6, -	Closing out at 3 85
Boy's Ulsters, worth 5, -	Closing out at 3 25
Boy's Dress Overcoats, worth 9.50 and 10, -	Closing out at 6 50
Boy's Dress Overcoats, worth 5, -	Closing out at 3 25
Special lot of Boy's Dress Overcoats, worth up to 12.50, -	Closing out at 7 75
All Men's 4-ply Linen Collars, worth 15 cents, -	Closing out at 08
All Men's Celluloid Collars, worth 20 and 25 cents, -	Closing out at 10
A fine lot of Men's Neckties, that we bought to sell at 40 cents, -	Closing out at 19
Men's Plush Caps, worth from 1.25 to 1.75, -	Closing out at 75
Boys Plush Caps, worth from 1 to 1.50, -	Closing out at 50
Men's Woolen Socks, worth 35 and 40 cents, -	Closing out at 25
Men's Woolen Socks, worth 25 cents, -	Closing out at 15

Also a fine line of Mackinaws that will be sold at less than wholesale prices.

In addition to the above I have a line of Ladies' Plush and Cloth Cloaks that will be sold for 1-4 of their actual value.

Great Bargains in Bed Blankets, Comforters, Mackinaws, Lumbermen's Rubbers and all Winter Goods.

Here is a chance to buy your Winter Clothing for little money.

M. CLIFFORD.

Don't

Be a Ready-Made Man,

But Have Your Clothing Made to Order by

A. GOERKE,

Merchant Tailor.

OVERCOATS AND SUITS to Order on Shortest Notice.

Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

500 New Fall and Winter Styles.

UNION BLOCK, Second Floor.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE TO-NIGHT!

COLUMBIA OPERA COMPANY

SAID PASHA.

PRICES:

\$1.00, 75, 50 and 35 Cents.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair

DR.

PRICES

CREAM

BAKING

POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The Gazette.

OFFICIAL COUNTY PAPER.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1895.

—Remember the Cheap Cash store guarantees goods and prices.

—Henry Ruff, of Chippewa Falls, spent Thursday night in the city.

—D. A. Taylor is again at home after a visit with his parents at Sparta.

—Ladies' plush cloaks, large sleeve, worth \$20.00, for \$10.00, at the C. O. D. Store.

—The county board will meet in annual session in this city on Tuesday, Nov. 12th.

—A house in firstclass condition, and two lots, for sale. Call at 111 Jefferson street.

—The South Side Lumber Co. sell the celebrated Oshkosh sash, doors, blinds and mouldings.

—Mrs. Fred. J. Hawn, of St. Paul, is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. G. Campbell, on Main street.

—About two inches of snow fell here on Monday evening and night, but it had mostly disappeared before noon on Tuesday.

—\$10,000 worth of new tailor-made clothing for men, boys and youths, at the C. O. D. Store, at one-third less than last year's prices.

—The ladies of St. Stephen's church netted nearly \$35.00 from their supper, at the residence of E. J. Pfaffner, last Wednesday evening.

—Mrs. G. K. Mansur has returned after a two weeks absence in Marshfield, where she was called by the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Peck.

—E. C. Tagg, the Chicago shirt manufacturer, took orders in the city, last Friday, and visited at the home of his brother-in-law, Pres. Pray, of the Normal.

—A large quantity of hay was burned on the west side of the river, last Thursday, Mr. Stuart, who runs the Means farm, alone losing about twenty-five tons.

—Buyers of flour can save 75 cents per barrel by purchasing the celebrated Rosebud, manufactured by the Jackson Milling Co., instead of buying flour made elsewhere.

—B. J. McMahon, of Portage, the traveling representative of S. Stein & Co., the great New York woolen importers, transacted business here the last of the week.

—A full line of lumber of all kinds, as well as timber, lath, shingles, etc., can be found at the North Side Lumber Co. yard. They are making a specialty of the retail trade.

—F. B. Lamoreux, accompanied by his wife and daughter, left for Washington, D. C., last Thursday, expecting to be gone about ten days on a business and pleasure trip.

—A complete assortment of shoes have just been added by Geo. J. Leonard, the Clark street grocer. Give him a call before buying and he will satisfy you as to price and quality.

—Rev. L. F. Brickels, of Auburn-dale, will occupy the pulpit at the Presbyterian church, next Sunday, morning and evening. Rev. E. P. Rankin will preach at Colby on that occasion.

—Geo. Tardiff, after a tussel with typhoid fever for 19 successive weeks, is again able to be out and will soon be himself once more. During his illness George had a relapse, and for a few days his life hung in the balance.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Finch now occupy the Stumpf residence, on Main street, taking possession the last of the week. Mrs. Stumpf and son, Albert, will board for a while, after which she expects to spend some time among relatives in Illinois.

Stevens Point, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1895.

A puzzling fact:—EQUAL GOODS AT LOWER PRICES.

Everybody knows it is so: but how can it be so? What accounts for it?

It's partly because we can; partly because we will.

But others—there are others.

Yes—plenty would, but can't; a very few can—but they won't. They think they are entitled to the extra profit,—and they are.

We care more for extra business than extra profit; that's the whole story.

ANDRAE & SHAFFER CO.

—Go to the Cheap Cash store.

—Miss Bertha Clark, of Arnett, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Geo. Cate, 519 Brown street.

—Mrs. Gavin Campbell returned from St. Paul and Minneapolis, last Wednesday evening.

—Fritz McMillan, of McMillan, was the guest of his young friend, Emil Krembs, over Sunday.

—Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent, and on reasonable terms. Call upon J. Iverson.

—Misses Mabel Foxen and Maud Fenton, of Amherst, were guests of the Misses Nelson, 912 Clark street, last Saturday and Sunday.

—The North Side Lumber Co. is headquarters for all kinds of builders' material, and customers can be accommodated on short notice.

—Martin Griffin left for Virginia City, Minn., Monday evening, where he goes to estimate a quantity of timber, and will be absent for about three weeks.

—Henry Hennig and W. E. Bronstad have opened a meat market in the store building at the corner of Brawley and Church street, and are now ready for business.

—V. Betlach, the Third street meat market man, has just added a mammoth new patent ice box to his shop, which adds to both the beauty and convenience of the interior.

—I will sell my residence on Clark street on the monthly plan, with a small cash payment, 6 per cent. interest, principal and interest decreasing monthly. Call and see me. N. F. PHILLIPS.

—M. O'Connor, of Almond, estimates that he lost between 700 and 800 bushels of potatoes by the late freezing. Notwithstanding the misfortune, he still has nearly 3,000 bushels of marketable stock.

—The Stevens Point steam laundry will soon be supplied with a new boiler feed pump, one having recently been ordered from eastern manufacturers. Two large iron soap tanks are among the latest additions to this enterprising institution.

—Mrs. J. A. Slothower spent most of last week at Appleton, where on Thursday evening she assisted at a reception given by her sister, Miss Carrie Morgan, and Mrs. F. W. Harriman. Over three hundred guests were entertained at the home of the latter lady.

—Forest Grant and Gavin Campbell spent Thursday evening at Chippewa Falls, where they went to attend the wedding of Miss Grace McCord, of that place, and Frank McDonough, Jr., of Eau Claire, and the event is said to have been a very brilliant one.

—Alex. Worzella, a well known Stevens Pointier, is about to open a restaurant at Plainfield. He will call it the "New York Kitchen," will furnish meals at all hours, and by close attention to business hopes to meet with the best of success, which his friends here wish him.

—Miss Mary Langdon desires to impress the ladies with the fact that she has an exceptionally fine stock of trimmed hats which she will sell at the lowest possible prices. All this fall's styles. Miss Langdon also carries a complete line of untrimmed hats and millinery notions, which the ladies will do well to inspect.

—Rev. and Mrs. E. Thompson left for their home at Biloxi, Miss., last Sunday evening. Since coming north, a few weeks ago, Mrs. Thompson has been the guest of her brothers, Henry and John D. Curran, but Mr. Thompson has spent most of his time in attendance at the Episcopal convention in Minneapolis.

—F. G. Bellem, of Syracuse, N. Y., arrived in the city, the last of the week, and spent the ensuing three or four days visiting with his friend, L. A. Parks, superintendent at the Wisconsin River Paper Co. mill. Mr. Bellem owns a very large flouring mill at Syracuse, and coming to Chicago on business, decided to extend his trip to Stevens Point.

—J. B. Beltinck spent Sunday in Stevens Point. He was formerly engaged in the portrait business, but will now join Harry Hume, the advertising schemer, and together they will endeavor to make the average business and professional man believe they have the only and best way of setting his name and fame before the people, and all of them.

—Lukaszevig & Mioskowski, the gentlemen who recently erected a tannery just west of the Week Lumber Co. yard, on Wisconsin street, are doing a nice business. Their work is all done by a process known as the oil tan, and they make a specialty of tanning horse hides, sheep and other skins for robes, mats, etc. Both proprietors understand their business, and will be pleased to show visitors what can be done in their line.

—Ice cream in quantity at The Bazaar, 403 Main street.

—Before buying your shoes, call on Geo. J. Leonard, Clark street.

—Geo. Hebard returned from his Minnesota visit on Thursday last.

—Our clothing fits better than any in town. We can prove it at the C. O. D. Store.

—Miss Madeline Jarvis, of Milwaukee, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. R. H. Mieding.

—Before you buy, look at the Cheap Cash store. They are making the lowest prices.

—Miss Laura Raymond, of Arnett, has been visiting with friends in this city for the past week.

—When wanting wall paper, paints, oils or brushes, call upon Ira L. Eldredge, 812 Ellis street.

—Ladies' wool vest and pants at 50 cents each (worth a dollar last year) at the C. O. D. Store.

—Art. Benham and Philo Clark left for the Wolf river, Monday morning, to shoot ducks and other small game.

—Dr. and Mrs. T. W. Trimble, of Waupaca, spent a day in the city, the last of the week, among relatives and friends.

—The Guilds of the Episcopal church will meet with Mrs. P. B. Rivers, 309 Center avenue, tomorrow afternoon.

—Why pay seven dollars for coal when you can buy the best in the market at R. A. Cook's for \$4.50 per ton, cash?

—Mrs. Will. Lott, of Abbottsford, has been visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. August Timm, for several days.

—John Fallon, who has been seriously ill for a couple of weeks with typhoid fever, is recovering and will soon be about once more.

—It will pay purchasers to give J. Iverson a call if they want jewelry, watches, diamonds, musical instruments, etc. Great reduction at present.

—J. O. Foxen, the Amherst banker and all around good citizen, accompanied by his wife, spent last Sunday in this city, guests at the residence of A. M. Nelson.

—John Player, of Topeka, Kas., who is now connected with the Santa Fe road, and formerly of the Wisconsin Central, spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. N. F. Phillips, in this city.

—Mrs. John Elden, of Tomahawk, who has been visiting at the home of her niece, Mrs. R. Gross, in Stockton, and among relatives and friends in Sharon, returned home the first of this week.

—James Monahan, of the Lawrence University football team, carried over in the city last Saturday and Sunday, the guest of his sister, Miss Anna Monahan, at the residence of Mrs. Jessie Hanstein.

—A good pleasant residence together with one lot, on Main street, and the lot adjoining, with church building on the same, for sale at once, or will be for rent on reasonable terms. Enquire of J. P. Leonard or at Geo. J. Leonard's grocery store. 9w3t

—A. G. Green is erecting a solid brick one story store room, 10x18 feet in size, in the rear of his market. It will be used for storing beef and pork during the winter season, and will provide additional space that has long been needed by Mr. Green.

—Jas. Lamb, a well known resident of this city, was taken to Oshkosh, last Friday forenoon, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Leahy and Chief Kingsbury, and after a short treatment it is believed he will return fully recovered and himself once more, which his friends hope and look for.

—Jas. W. Young, of Marquette, Mich., spent the latter half of the week here visiting with his brother, Harvey Young, one of the Plover Paper Co.'s efficient paper makers. Mr. Young has been engaged in the grocery business at Marquette for thirty years.

—At the Forum Club meeting, next Friday evening, Henry J. Finch will read a paper on the merits of a bill which will be introduced in congress entitled, "A bill for the classification of clerks in first and second class post-offices and fixing salaries for the same." The meeting will be held at the Hesperus Club rooms.

—The business of M. E. Means & Son, dealers in produce, flour, feed, etc., has been purchased by Starks & Copps, who will continue it at the same stand, just east of the Green Bay depot. The Messrs. Means will retire from active business for a time, the health of the senior member having been poor this fall.

—A large number of lady friends of Mrs. E. J. Hildreth accepted an invitation extended them to attend an afternoon tea at her home, corner of Main and Church streets, last Friday afternoon. The interior was nicely decorated with cut flowers and sweet peas, and Mrs. Hildreth was assisted by Mrs. J. E. Root, Mrs. H. E. Martin and Mrs. C. E. Edwards.

—Mrs. E. Mennett, wife of Capt. Mennett, postmaster at Centuria, died at her home in that city last Monday morning, having been sick several weeks. Mrs. Chas. Rodd, of this city, is a daughter of the now deceased lady, and has been at her mother's bedside almost constantly since the latter's illness began. The funeral will be held this afternoon, Rev. R. H. Weller going down to conduct services.

—Same quality cloaks as were sold last year for \$18.00 are now \$12.50, at the C. O. D. Store.

—The opportunity has arrived at last. Ennor's studio is in full blast for the next 30 days.

—The Krieger Verein will meet at Eintrachts Hall, next Sunday afternoon, at the usual hour.

—Mrs. Mary C. Welty and Mrs. Anna E. Clark returned home Sunday morning, after attending the W. C. T. U. convention at Baltimore, Md.

—Don't miss the bargains that J. Iverson is offering at present. They are great ones in all departments, the reduction being from 20 to 40 per cent.

—We will sell you any amount of lumber, grades equal, cheaper than you can buy elsewhere in Stevens Point. Call and get our figures before buying, and we will convince you we mean just what we say.

SOUTH SIDE LUMBER CO.

—The usual Saturday evening band concert by the Amphious, was given last Saturday evening, corner of Main and N. Third streets, and was listened to by between one and two thousand persons, the weather being very fine.

—All who have received invitations to the A. O. H. party, at Foresters Hall, tomorrow evening, should make preparations to attend, as fine music will be furnished by the Imperial Mandolin orchestra and a general good time guaranteed.

—Emil Voyer, after a month's absence at Montreal and other points in Canada, returned to the city on Friday, and can again be found at the Citizens tonsorial parlors. Emil enjoyed his trip greatly, although much of his time was devoted to business.

—Miss Emma Opperman, of McMillan, after visiting for the past week at the home of her sister, Mrs. O. A. Neuman, has gone to spend two weeks with friends and relatives at Neenah and Menasha. She will also stop off in this city to spend another week upon her return.

—A party of Waushara county hunters, including W. A. Bugh and Fred. Berray, of Wautoma; Walter Beach and Will. Youngman, of Plainfield; Ed. Hathaway, of Berlin, and Prosper Dunham, of Dartford, passed through the city, yesterday, enroute to Cadott, some thirty miles north of which place they will hunt deer during the ensuing ten days.

—A committee representing the Catholic Knights, Foresters and Hibernians are about to issue invitations for a grand Thanksgiving ball, which will take place at Foresters Hall, Thursday evening, Nov. 28th. It promises to be a very pleasant affair and all who receive an invitation should make preparations to participate in the good time.

—C. S. Webster, who has been at Tampa, Fla., for a couple of months, where he went to settle up a furniture store business in which he was interested, and which was run by a recently deceased brother, spent a few days in the city previous to Tuesday, visiting with his brother-in-law, Emmons Burr, when he left for his home at Bozeman, Mont.

—Rev. Wm. Niles, Episcopal bishop of New Hampshire, was a guest of M. Wadleigh from Wednesday until Sunday evening, being on his way east after attending the convention in Minneapolis. Bishop Niles and Mr. Wadleigh were boyhood companions, were both born at Hatley, N. H., and the short visit here was greatly enjoyed by both. The bishop preached at Church of the Intercession, Sunday morning, delivering a learned discourse.

—Wm. Lester, an old resident of this section, and known to all as "Uncle Billy" Lester, died at Aitkin, Minn., on the 13th inst. Mr. Lester had been blind for thirty-five years, but notwithstanding this fact he operated a saw mill and afterwards a threshing machine. He went west in 1893, and for a number of years previous to that time lived at the home of N. Hoag, in the town of Stevens Point, who was a true friend to the happy, intelligent old gentleman in his declining days.

—J. P. Rothman's new houses at the corner of Smith and Briggs streets, are now nearly finished and will be occupied either next week or the week following. As before mentioned in these columns, John Rothman and family will make their home in one of these neat cottages, while the other has been rented by Chas. E. Wert. An effort is being made to open up that part of Briggs street which runs through the block between Smith and Union streets, but on account of the objections of one property holder along the proposed highway, nothing has been accomplished as yet.

—One week ago yesterday a daily paper in Stevens Point was a thing of the future. One week ago this afternoon the Stevens Point Daily Journal made its bow to an unsuspecting public, and has been issued each day since, Sunday excepted, presenting a decidedly neat and newsy appearance. Last Monday another candidate for public favor, the Daily Herald, was launched. Both papers are issued in the evening. **THE GAZETTE** will continue to appear every Wednesday afternoon, giving the news of the week, and all of it, having no desire to "cut up" any part of the "glory" there may be in a Stevens Point daily just at present.

Don't Fool Yourself!

The C. O. D. STORE Sells

NEW, FRESH GOODS

for less than you pay elsewhere for

Old Shop Worn, Soiled stuff!

Convince Yourself.

J. P. ROTHMAN

The Fall and Winter Stock

IS COMPLETE AT THE

CHEAP CASH STORE.

Second door west of Post Office.

We Will Not be Undersold. Note our Prices:

Ladies' Cloaks and Capes, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, to \$10.

Baby Cloaks, \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00 and 2.25.

Men's Suits, \$2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 10.00.

Boys' Suits, 60c, 75c, 90c, \$1, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 35.0.

Men's Pants, 50c, 75c, 90c, \$1, 1.25, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3, 3.50.

Boys' Pants, 15c, 25c 40c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 1.00, 1.25.

Men's Mitts and Gloves, 20c, 35c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.25.

Boys' Mitts, 20c. Ladies' Kid Gloves, 25c, 75c, \$1, 1.25.

Double Blankets, 50c a pair, and up.

Men's Underwear, 35c, 40c, 50c, 75c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.50.

Ladies' Underwear, 25c, 35c, 45c, 50c, 75c, 1.00.

Children's Underwear, 15c, 20c, 25, 35c, 50c, 55c, 75c.

SHOES, SHOES,—A Large Assortment.

Men's Shoes at from \$1.00 to \$4.00; Ladies' Shoes at from 85c to \$4.00; Children's Shoes at from 15c to \$1.50.

Gents', Ladies' and Children's Slippers, Rubbers, Comfortables, Feathers, Mackinaws, Shawls, Yarns, etc., at lowest prices. Calico at 4, 5 and 6 cts. Sheetting, 4, 5 and 6 c. Outings, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 c. Gingham, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 c.

Get our prices on Dress Goods, which are Bargains.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

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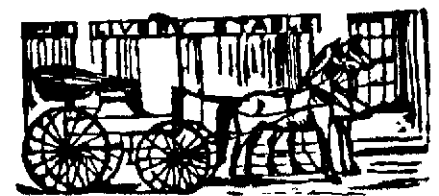
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VIOLINS OF CREMONA.

HISTORY AND PRESENT OWNERSHIP
OF RARE OLD INSTRUMENTS.

The Jupiter Owned by Mr. Barnes—The
Story of the Famous Betts—How the
Messiah Got Its Name—False Impres-
sion Regarding Stradivarius.

One of the most valuable violins in New
York is the Jupiter, a Stradivarius owned
by Thurlow Wood Barnes. He paid some-
thing like \$10,000 for it. Mr. Barnes is
enthusiastic on the subject of violins and
violin playing and is an expert amateur
performer. He has been fond of violins
for many years and was long on the watch
for an exceptionally fine instrument. It
was not until about four years ago that he
was so fortunate as to become the possessor
of the Stradivarius of 1723, known all
over Europe as the Jupiter.

This violin came into Mr. Barnes' hands
by accident. It was bought by him directly
from the Duchess de Camille, who lives in
the Rue Klobber, Paris. The Duke de
Camille was well known as an ad-
mirer of stringed instruments and had
been in the habit of playing once or twice
a week in a string quartet in which every
instrument was a Stradivarius. His music
room, built especially for the purpose, with
high, vaulted ceiling, contained cabinets
which held his most valuable violin and
cello and violoncello. One cabinet held
under secure fastening the famous violins
known as the Betts and the Jupiter, the
former bearing date 1699, the latter 1723. The
other instruments in this cabinet were his
favorite viola, probably the finest in the
world, and a magnificent violoncello. These
were the treasures of the collection
through a long series of years.

Mr. Barnes became acquainted with the
duchess through common friends in Paris,
who had intimated that in their opinion
the duchess, who for some little time had
been a widow, might be willing to sell
part of her late husband's collection, in
which, besides the works of Stradivarius,
were instruments made by Joseph Guar-
neri, Amati, Gagliano, Pugnani and by
Berman, Flemish, Spanish, Dutch and
English.

Special attention was given to the fiddle
known as the Betts, whose history lends
to the instrument peculiar notoriety and
attractiveness. As every expert in Europe
and America knows, this is one of the
finest creations that left the shops of the
master of the art of violin manufacture.
The story of the Betts is as follows.

One day in London an unknown stranger
dashed into the shop of a second class
violin dealer named Betts, whose shop did
not attract any remarkable patronage.
Rushing up to Betts, the stranger, who
carried a violin under his arm, exclaimed:
"Here is a fiddle which I want to sell.
Look at it quickly and make me an offer."
As soon as he glanced at the instrument
Betts saw that it was the most valuable
violin he had ever seen.

"What price do you expect to get for
this instrument?" he asked.

"Oh, give me a pound," the stranger
said, "and you can have the violin; only
be quick about it, as I must be off in a
hurry."

Betts mechanically produced a sovereign
and threw it down on the counter. The
stranger took it and departed in haste.
The Duke of Camille paid about 50,
000 francs for this fiddle.

The violin known as the Jupiter was al-
ways played in the Camille's quartet. In
appearance it differs notably from the
Betts, being a little larger and a little
darker. There are peculiar distinguishing
marks about the Jupiter fiddle. On the
back the grain of the wood, matching each
other at equal distances from the center,
runs nearly the entire length of the instru-
ment. The tone of the Jupiter is what
gives it its name. It has a distinctively
commanding quality, characteristic not
only of Stradivarius, but also of this par-
ticular instrument. The tone, while soft
and delicate, is penetrating, and its vol-
ume is all that a virtuoso could ask even
in the largest concert hall.

The date of the Jupiter also is impor-
tant, for before 1699 Stradivarius made few
good violins, while those made by him
later than 1735 show traces of loosening
genius.

With the Jupiter, the Betts and the El-
jah, which is owned by Mr. Nowell of
Boston, must be ranked the Stradivarius
known as the Messiah. Its name has a
curious history. It belonged once to M.
Allard, the former teacher and husband
of Paris. For many years whenever any of
the great French, Spanish or Hungarian
players went into Allard's shop to show
him their instruments they would ask:
"Well, M. Allard, what have you to say
to my violin?"

And Allard would reply invariably, "It
is very fine, but I have to confess to you,
as a matter of truth, although I regret for
your sake to say so, that I have seen a
finer one."

When pressed for further information,
Allard would never give particulars. The
instrument to which he referred belonged
to an old Italian in Genoa, and Allard
was waiting for his death to buy it. He
did not wish to have all the violins of
Europe as competitors. As Allard long
failed to produce the famous violin it came
to be known in just as the Messiah, be-
cause it did not come. Finally Allard re-
solved. He put it in a glass case and would
not allow it to be touched except by a fa-
vored visitor. After his death the Mes-
siah was sold for more than 60,000 francs
to Mr. Laurie, a rich amateur violinist in
Edinburgh, who still has it.

As years pass the violins of Stradivari-
us increase in value. The same is true al-
so of good specimens from the hands of
other old Cremona makers. A false im-
pression is common regarding the original
prices of the Stradivarius instruments.
They were not sold for what now would
be thought the cheapest nominal figures.
The papers and correspondence of Stradi-
varius, many of them now in the hands of
Hill of New Bond street, London, who is
writing a life of the great master, show
that Antonius Stradivarius usually made
violins only on special orders from the no-
bility of Europe, that he often worked
from three to five years in perfecting a
solo instrument and that he received large
prices, never turning out any but first
class specimens. —New York Sun.

The Russian Secret Service.

The agents of the Russian secret service
are numerous above all conception, and
are found in all stations in life. Nobody
in Russia can tell whether a member of
his own family, of his own servants, or
one of his friends is not an agent of the
secret service. This fact brings us back to
the special significance of the situation—
the Russian secret police system destroys
in Russia to a certain degree the confi-
dence of family life, the good fellowship of
friendship, and has been fatal to many in-
nocent and peaceful citizens, as in Russia
a denunciation is sufficient to ruin an
honest person's life. —New York Press.

AN OLD EDINBURGH CEREMONY.

The Time Honored Custom of Presenting
the Keys is Still Observed.

Annually, as the lord high commissioner
goes to Holyrood, Edinburgh, to attend,
in the name of the queen, the general as-
sembly of the Church of Scotland, the lord
provost, accompanied by some of the mag-
istrates, repairs to the palace and goes
through the ancient, time honored cer-
emony of presenting to him the keys of the
city, and he at once returns them to the
chief magistrate as the one best fitted to
retain them in custody.

But one trembles to think of what
might happen if the lord high commis-
sioner, suddenly developing a love of keys
such as led to the undoing of poor Fatima,
should retain those which the lord provost
presents and ask to be taken forthwith to
the gates of the city that he might satisfy
himself as to its security. He would learn,
to his horror, that there are no city gates,
no locks or bolts or bars or moats or draw-
bridges and that the invader may march
right on to the castle without any such
form of impediment.

Much that is old and interesting there is
in Edinburgh, but the city gates are no
more. Few of the fathers and brethren at
the assembly time give heed to the arch-
aeological survivals which are passed as
one goes down to Holyrood by way of High
street and Canongate, beginning with
John Knox's house, its quaint stone carv-
ings, its still quaint admonition, "Live
God above all, and yet neighbor as thyself."
Further down, and in the Canongate, is
the Tolbooth police station, and still near-
er Holyrood is the Bakehouse close, en-
tered through a tannement of dwelling
houses bearing date 1870.

At distances varying from half a dozen
to 20 or 30 yards, High street and Canon-
gate are pierced by close leaning fam-
ilies entering into the past history of the
city—such names as Gibb, Pirrie, Rae, etc.
Nice distinctions, too, are made, Little
Jack's close having its larger counterpart
in Big Jack's close, Playhouse close its
reputation in Old Playhouse close and
Lochend close diminishing to Little Loch-
end close.

Some of these closes are exceedingly
picturesque; others, I am bound to say,
smell as badly as the leading street in Na-
ples. They are, however, quite worth ex-
ploring, and sometimes you come on
glimpes of sunny slopes in the Calton hill
direction which gladden the eye. Jeffrey
street may be said to frame the Calton jail,
as one looks across the narrow gorge
through which the North British railway
is carried. This alcove of sights runs to
highly artistic lines. Based on the ever-
lasting rock and situated at a considerable
height, it almost recalls one of the castel-
lated peaks of the Rhine. And yet it is
only a prison. —Scottish American.

Apt Quotation.

The old Tute and Brady version of the
Psalms used to be as familiar to a former
generation as was the catechism. A
good story was told not long ago of two
noted Englishmen, Lord Palmerston and
Bishop Wilberforce, in which the once
popular psalmbook plays an important
part.

These two eminent personages were vis-
iting at a country house. On the morn-
ing of departure they were told that car-
riages were ready to take the departing
guests to the railway station. Palmerston
settled to go in one of these carriages, as
he feared there would be rain, but the
bishop, who was a great pedestrian, pre-
ferred to walk.

Before he had proceeded half way to the
station a heavy shower of rain came on.
Yet the good bishop struggled on, when
the carriage containing Lord Palmerston
overtook him, and his lordship called out
from its window a part of the first verse of
the Tute and Brady version of the first
Psalm:

How blest is he who never consents
By ill advice to walk.

But Bishop Wilberforce, with the usual
twinkle in his eye, replied with the rest of
the verse:

Nor stands in sinners' ways, nor sits
Where men profanely talk.

And the bishop drew to one side and pre-
ceeded to walk on.—Youth's Companion.

Go Nicely With Roast Captives.

War is a frightful thing under all cir-
cumstances, and some of the most dread-
ful wars have been waged on the most
timely and foolish pretext, even if they had
a pretext at all. But probably no stranger
reason for war or peace was ever recorded
than has been noted by a French governor
of the south Pacific colony of New Caledo-
nia.

This governor, who was also an admiral
of the navy, assumed his authority with
the natives of New Caledonia were still
cannibals. There had been rumors of an
insurrection, and the admiral called be-
fore him a native chief who was faithful
to the French cause and questioned him
as to their truth.

"You may be sure," said the native,
"that there will be no war at present, be-
cause the yams are not yet ripe."

"The yams, you say?"

"Yes. Our people never make war ex-
cept when the yams are ripe."

"Why is that?"

"Because baked yams go so very well
with the captives!"

Awakened by a Brass Ligament.

The study of etymology causes no end of
trouble among that class of school children
whose knowledge of English is limited to
words which figure in the ordinary street
conversation, and many curious results
have followed. The custom usually ob-
served by the teachers is to require first a
definition of the word, then its derivation
and finally a sentence in which the word is
properly used. The word "ligament" fell
to the lot of a rather diffident boy re-
cently in the Canine grammar school at
Thirteenth and Norris streets. He defined
it properly as "a band," but followed up
the correct derivation with the remarkable
sentence, "I was awakened up last night
by hearing a brass ligament going down
the street." —Philadelphia Record

The Speed of a Bicycle.

Whenever the rider revolves his pedals
once in a second, he is riding faster than
eight miles an hour. If his bicycle is
geared at 60, one revolution a second will
carry him 103 1/2 miles an hour; if at 63, his
speed is a half mile faster, at 65 it is 123 1/2
miles, at 72 it is almost 13 miles and at 75
it is a little more than 13 1/2. One revolu-
tion a second is, therefore, faster than the
rider of a 60 gear can legally travel. —
Pittsburg Dispatch.

We are more jealous of frivolous accom-
plishments with brilliant success than of
the most estimable qualities without.
Johnson envied Garrick, whom he despised,
and ridiculed Goldsmith, whom he loved.
—Hazlitt.

The falling snowflakes bring with them
all the floating dust of the air, leaving the
atmosphere extremely pure.

MARY VANCE.

When I was young and had the skill
To take the tune of Cupid's making,
And each my sweetheart from the hill
A pretty truck for dear escaping,
When by the constant law
Or gipsy rose she said I carry,
Oh, cheerily went my feet to her
Along the road to Varley!

Ah, Mary Vance, when you with me
Were keeping starlit company,
The mile of lakes,
The laugh and kiss
From Shepperton to Varley!

Not warm enough my lips to keep
The lips of death from cold carousal!
O weary head, to never sleep
Upon her heart, amid her tresses!
No more to watch the foam of light
Run lipping over seas of barley,
For death, the harvest war, by night
Went down the road to Varley!

Ah, Mary Vance, when you with me
Were keeping starlit company,
The mile of sweet
Between the wheat
From Shepperton to Varley!
—Norman Gale.

A DUST STORM IN NEBRASKA.

One of Those Intensely Disagreeable Vi-
sitations Which Are Demoralizing.

A sweet, breezy May morning, so crisp
and cool as to be autumnal in suggestion.
A sky intensely blue, with just the fugi-
tive sail of a cloud showing once in awhile
on its sapphire expanse. A wind blows
up, a wind that is warm—caressingly so.
Soon it stings. The eyelids tingle. One
goes indoors; contemplates the weather
from a comparative point of vantage. But
it is necessary to keep the windows shut,
else the dust, that is like pumice stone,
would choke, suffocate one. As it is it
blows in through closed shutters and se-
cured windows. It furs the carpet. It
dims the colours of the best chairs. It
ridges the woodwork of the furniture. It
makes gritty to touch the cup you drink
from, the paper you write on, the page of
the book you read. It grimes the baby's
white gown. Everywhere it lies, on chair
and cushion, on floor and stair, on win-
dow ledge and picture frame, thick and
soft as pale brown velvet.

As the sun goes up it grows hot—hotter.
The wind from Kansas, blowing up scorch-
ingly, is a fierce fever of kisses—kisses
that, like a courtesan's, burn, blight and
disenchant.

The sky has darkened. Is it going to
rain—by any blessed mischance? No; the
darkness is that of dust—dust in little,
long, wavelike currents on the country
roads, dust rising in whirls, the spirals of
which are shaped like waterspouts; dust
which surges up with a sullen roar, which
hangs a thick, dun pall between earth and
heaven, which makes darkness at 5 o'clock
in May, which lifts in on your pillow all
night long to the tune of a vagrant and
accursed wind, which dries your throat,
gets between your teeth and colors your
dreams, which lies upon your garments
in the morning and shows on your bag-
gari face. You rise, bathe, dress. You
are decelerated by an abrupt, a sudden, a de-
lightful lull, which lasts perhaps two or
three hours. But before noon it begins
all over again.

Repetition! revenged! resignation! the
clock seems to tick.

The first is inevitable. The second is
impossible. The third—they say St. Law-
rence suggested a turn on the gridiron
during his martyrdom. Those who endure
the torture of a summer in a small western
town, where a sprinkling cart is an un-
known institution, never make a similar
demand. For the heat is enveloping, and
they are roasted in the most prompt, uni-
form and impartial manner imaginable. —
Chicago Tribune.

Tyndall's Alpine Experiences.

I remember Professor Tyndall describ-
ing one highly critical situation in which
he found himself on the occasion of a sol-
itary ascent of Mount Rosa. Nothing could
be more rash, for the man who crosses a
snowfield alone always exposes himself to
the chance of perishing miserably in a con-
cealed crevasse, whereas, if roped to a cou-
ple of companions, he is practically safe
from this risk. However, Tyndall had
successfully made his way to the top, hav-
ing escaped the dangers of the glacier and
conquered the difficulty of the final arete,
and he was basking in the glorious sun-
shine which lighted up the Italian valleys
far below, when, as he sat, he saw his ax,
which he had placed by his side, gliding
away over the snow. If it had fallen, noth-
ing on earth could have brought him down
alive. No human being could descend
those steep slopes of ice alone without the
help of an ax.

The anxiety of the moment was tremen-
dous for it was out of his reach, and he
could only gaze passively as it slid to the
edge of the little plateau and nearly dis-
appeared from view. Not quite, however,
for the ax had buried itself in a ledge a
few inches below and fortunately stuck
there. The professor said it was his nar-
rowest escape in many years of climbing,
and he never again ascended a snow moun-
tain alone. —Blackwood's Magazine.

A Cosmopolitan City.

Here's an episode from real life, which
clearly demonstrates the cosmopolitan
character of the metropolis. An Italian
sent an American lad to a Chinaman for
his laundry. The American gave the
Chinaman a 60 cent piece. John bit on it
and said: "Counterfeit. You gettee in
trouble. Me keepes," and put it in his
pocket. The Italian then called and started
to give the Chinaman a beating. A Greek
left his oyster stand to act as peacemaker.
The Italian drew a razor, and the Greek
shook a bottle of cyanide pepper at him,
which struck a Hebrew. A negro who was
passing shouted, and an Irishman in the
uniform of a policeman arrested the fight-
ing congress of nations and took them to
court, which was presided over by a Ger-
man police justice. —New York Letter.

Question of Relative Endurance.

A rather interesting statement was
made by a street contractor of this city re-
cently. It was that Irishmen were not
only quicker and harder than Italians, but
that as laborers nearly double the amount
of work could be gotten out of them. The
author of this assertion is himself an ex-
perienced workman and has during his 30
years of business employed laborers of
both nationalities. —Philadelphia Call.

From a Baker's Standpoint.

"I wish you'd help me with this bread,"
said the baker.
"I never promised to be your business
assistant," said his wife.
"You promised to stand by me in my
hour of need," said the baker. —Ex-
change.

Missouri has 14,000 working oxen, or
7,003 teams, causing every year 100 times
that number of profane expressions from
the drivers.

Lake Michigan was so named by the In-
dians. The word means a "fishtrap."

Cut That Out

Then cut out two others which will appear in this paper, and send them with your address, and a two cent stamp, to the manufacturers of

Willimantic Star Thread.

In return you will receive an instructive book on thread and sewing, and a set of beautiful paper doll dresses in colors, for girls and boys. If you have a sewing machine you should use Willimantic Star Thread. All sewing machine manufacturers use Willimantic Spool Cotton and recommend it. All dealers sell it.

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consultation, examination and an opinion
in every case given free.
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in diagnosing and treating diseases and de-
formities. He will give \$50 for any case where
he cannot tell the disease and where located in
five minutes. Treats all curable medical
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Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat,
Lung Diseases, including Early Consumption,
Bronchitis, Asthma, Constitutional Catarrh,
Pleurisy, etc., Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Stomach and Bowel Troubles, Bright's Dis-
ease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver, Bladder and
Chronic Female Diseases. All nervous af-
fections—with symptoms of dizziness, con-
fusion of ideas, loss of sleep, forgetfulness, etc.
Indigestion, interrupted nutrition, slow
growth in children and all wasting diseases
in adults.

Noises in the Ear, Catarrhal Deafness,
Chronic Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat,
Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Uteri-
ary Organs, Hemorrhoids (Piles), treated
without the knife. No pain and no deten-
tion from business.

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Suffering from Spermatorrhea and Impoten-
cy, as the result of Self-Abuse in youth or ex-
cess in mature years and other causes pro-
ducing some of the following effects, such as
Emissions, Blisters, Debility, Nervousness,
Dizziness, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to
Society, Defective Memory and Sexual Ex-
haustion which unfits the victim for business
or marriage, should call and see DR. REA
and get his opinion.

Diseases of Women
Treated by our new home treatment, thereby
saving the patient the annoyance and em-
barassment of local treatment.
Blood and Skin Diseases Treated.
DR. REA frankly tells them whether or
not he considers the case curable.

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Homoeopathic Physician
AND SURGEON.
Office hours 8 to 10 a. m., 2 to 3 and 7 to 8 p. m.
Office in Prentice Block, Strong's Ave.
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Drs. C. von Neupert,
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.
Surgical Operations.
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RAYMOND L. LANDE, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Consultations in English, German, French
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dence, 318 Center Street.
STEVENS POINT, WISCONSIN.
D. N. Alcorn, M. D.
Specialties, Diseases and
Operations of the
Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat.
Glasses ground to order to
correct Astigmatism, Weak
Eyes, etc.
Office, 109-111 Strong's ave.
Over Taylor Bros. drugstore.
Stevens Pt., Wis. Hours, 9 to 11, 1 to 5, 7 to 8.
NELS RETON,
OPTICIAN.
At Reton Bros. & Co.'s Jewelry Store.
Examinations Free. All Work Guaranteed.
Stevens Point, Wis.
DRS. HADCOCK & ROOD,
Dentists
Graduates Ohio College Dental Surgery.
Office in First National Bank Block, 2nd and
STEVENS POINT, WIS.
GEO. M. HOULEHAN,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Office over Post Office.
STEVENS POINT, WIS.
Office hours from 8:30 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Gold and Silver Fillings, Crown and Bridge
work a specialty.
DR. JESSE SMITH,
SURGEON DENTIST.
Office over R. H. Butterfield & Co's
Real Estate Office.
Hayes' Process of Anaesthesia or Hypnotism
used in the painless extraction of teeth.
Both painless and harmless.
STEVENS POINT, WIS.
DR. F. A. NORTON,
VETERINARY SURGEON.
Treats all diseases of Domestic Animals.
All calls promptly attended, day or night,
either in the city or from the surrounding
country.
Office at residence in the H. J. Moon house
on Main street, two doors east of George St.
Headquarters at Taylor Bros. Drug
store, Strong's Avenue.
Piano Tuning.
ELLIOTT L. MARTIN,
Expert Piano & Organ Tuner.
Address, 114 Third Street,
STEVENS POINT, WIS.
THOS. C. RUSSELL,
OF OSHKOSH.
PIANO TUNER.
Leave orders at Reton Bros. & Co.'s Jewelry
Store, Main street, Stevens Point.
J. Iverson's
is headquarters for everything in the line of
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Optical
Goods, Organs, Pianos, Sewing Machines.
Give us a call and get prices, which you will
find lower than the lowest. New goods arriv-
ing daily.

The Cat Came Back
Because there was no place like the home where they used
Santa Claus Soap
This Great Soap makes home, home indeed. Keeps everything clean. Keeps the housewife and everybody happy. Try it. Sold everywhere. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago.

Legals.
[First pub. Oct. 30, -4 ins.]
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—State of Wisconsin.—In Circuit Court for Portage County.
In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Albin F. Lombard.
Notice of the making of a-assignment.
Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1895, the above-named Albin F. Lombard made a voluntary assignment for the benefit of, and in trust for, his creditors to the undersigned; that my post office address is Stevens Point, Portage county, Wisconsin, and that every creditor of such assignor is required to file, within three months, with me as such assignee, or with W. J. Delaney, Esq., the Clerk of said Circuit Court, whose post office address is Stevens Point, Portage county, Wisconsin, on pain of being debarred a dividend, an affidavit setting forth his name, residence and post office address, and the nature, consideration and amount of his debt claimed by him, and above all offsets.
Dated, August 24th, A. D. 1895.
J. DOANE, Assignee.

Sale of City Bonds.
To the Public: Notice is hereby given that the City of Stevens Point is about to issue \$12,000 in school bonds in denominations of \$100, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually. Subscription book now open at the office of the City Clerk. Bonds to run twenty years, payable after ten years.
By order of
FINANCE COMMITTEE.

[First pub. Oct. 16—ins. 7.]
IN CIRCUIT COURT—PORTAGE COUNTY. Western Lime and Cement Company, Plaintiff, vs. George W. Clark, Defendant.
Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of the above named Court in the above entitled cause on the 11th day of October, A. D. 1895, and in me directed and delivered, I have levied upon as the property of the said George W. Clark, and shall on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1895, at the Sheriff's office in the Court House, in the City of Stevens Point, Portage county, Wisconsin, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, offer for sale and sell at public auction and vendue to the highest and best bidder, the following described real estate situated in Portage county, Wisconsin, to-wit: All the right, title and interest which the said George W. Clark had on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1895, the date of judgment herein, or which he may have since acquired, in and to lot number ten (10) of block number three (3), of Avery's Addition to the city of Stevens Point, according to the recorded plat thereof, together with all the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging.
Dated Oct. 12th, 1895.
JOHN LEAHY, Sheriff
Portage Co., Wis.
W. F. OWEN, Plaintiff's Ady.

[First pub. Oct. 9—1 ins.]
TAKE NOTICE.
Whereas, my wife, Mary White, has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation, I hereby warn all persons not to harbor her, as I will pay no debts contracted by her.
Dated Buena Vista, Wis., Oct. 5th, 1895.
PAUL WHITE.

[1st pub. Oct. 2—5 ins.]
PROBATE NOTICE.—State of Wisconsin, County Court for Portage County.—In Probate. In the matter of the estate of Charles Dineen, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that at the regular term of the County Court, to be held in and for said county, at the Court House, in the city of Stevens Point, in said county, on the first Tuesday (being the 5th day) of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following matter will be heard and considered: The application of John Dineen for the appointment of John Dineen, of the town of Buena Vista, as administrator of the estate of Charles Dineen, late of the town of Buena Vista, in said county, deceased.
Oct. 1st, 1895. By Order of the Court,
JOHN A. MURAT, County Judge.

[1st pub. Oct. 2, -5 ins.]
PROBATE NOTICE.—State of Wisconsin, County Court for Portage County.—In Probate. In the matter of the will of Valentine Wolak, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that at the regular term of the County Court, to be held in and for said county, at the Court House, in the city of Stevens Point in said county, on the first Tuesday (being the 5th day) of November, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following matter will be heard and considered: The application of Barbara Wolak to admit to probate the last will and testament of Valentine Wolak, late of the town of Stockton, in said county, deceased, and for letters testamentary thereon to be issued to said petitioner.
Oct. 1st, 1895. By Order of the Court,
JOHN A. MURAT, County Judge.

To the Farmers.
When in want of anything in the line of lumber, lath, shingles, sash, doors, blinds and mouldings, call on the South Side Lumber Co. and look over their stock, get their figures, and be convinced it is to your interest to deal with them. Our stock is all dry, and we will not be undersold on any item, no matter how small the amount. Call and look over our large stock of cedar and pine shingles.
Yours truly,
SOUTH SIDE LUMBER CO.
Dr. A. P. Sawyer:—Dear Sir: I have been suffering with sick headache for a long time. I used your Family Care and now am entirely relieved. I would not do without your medicine. R. H. A. Miller, M. Morris, Ill.
Sold by Mrs. G. M. Gleding & Co.

JUDGE SAM. RYAN, the veteran editor of the Appleton Crescent, who recently resigned the office of consul at St. Johns, Newfoundland, arrived home last Saturday evening. Neither the salary, location or surroundings were sufficiently enticing to make the Judge sacrifice his comfort for the honor of holding a federal position.

Meat Markets.
MAIN STREET
MEAT MARKET.
A. G. GREEN, Proprietor.
We will keep constantly on hand a full and complete supply of
Fresh, Smoked and Salt Meats
HAM, BUTTER, EGGS,
LARD, POULTRY, FRESH FISH, &c.
The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, and they will find our stock always new and fresh.
Highest cash price paid for furs, hides and pelts.

THIRD STREET
MEAT MARKET
V. BETLACH, Prop.
STEVENS POINT, WISCONSIN.
Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats; also Bologna and Fresh Sausages.
Shop on Third Street, between Main and Clark Street.

JOHN F. SHEA & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Fresh Salt Meats,
Poultry, Game, &c.
Orders from abroad given prompt attention, and those in the city delivered promptly.
411 Main St., Stevens Point.

Nicholas Miller,
—PROPRIETOR—
SOUTH SIDE MEAT MARKET
The Choicest Meats, Sausages, Etc., always on hand.
Shop on Division Street, south of Glover Brick Block, South Side.

Banks.
The First National Bank,
Stevens Point, Wis.
Capital \$50,000. Surplus, \$25,000.
A. R. WEEB, President.
JAS. REILLY, Vice Pres.
W. B. BUCKINGHAM, Cashier.
J. W. DUVENHOF, Assistant Cashier.
Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to our care. Collections made on all accessible points.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
Of Stevens Point, Wisconsin.
Capital, \$100,000.
State Depository. County Depository. City Depository.
G. E. McDILL, Cashier. R. C. RUSSELL, Pres.
R. B. JOHNSON, Asst. L. LOUIS BRILL, V. P.
Accounts of Firms and Individuals received on the most favorable terms consistent with sound and conservative banking. Interest paid on time deposits. Drafts, money orders and letters of credit sold on all countries in the world.

Do You Burn Coal?
Order your season's supply of the John Rice & Bro. Co. and get good coal. It doesn't cost any more than poor coal costs you. Ask any of our last year's customers how the quality of our coal compares with that bought of other dealers.

Artificial Stone Pavement.
John Jones, the artificial stone builder, is prepared to do all work in his line, and guarantees to give satisfaction. Particular attention given to the laying of sidewalks, floors for carriage houses, stables, factories, etc. None but the best of material used, and work done in an artistic, lasting and pleasing manner. Patronage solicited. Call at or address, John Jones, 315 N. Second street, city. apr24tf

A FORTUNE FOR A BUTTON.
The Cyclops, Captain Vogelgesang, was making her regular round of calls among the Haitian ports in 1879 and touched at Gonaves just after the opposition to President Solomon had developed into one of the fiercest local rebellions that often arose during his regime and rendered an existence in his domain a very precarious one. The lives of those who remained faithful to the government were put in jeopardy, and they were obliged to escape immediately. Some of them sought refuge on board the Cyclops, which had touched at Gonaves to discharge her cargo, and Captain Vogelgesang refused to deliver them up.
As the captain was returning to the landing place from his interview with the general commanding the rebel troops, the soldiers laid hands on him and tore a button from the breast of his coat (he was in uniform at the time), hustled him about and altogether subjected him to very rough usage. He got away finally through the intervention of the general, and by telling the people that it was not possible for him to send the refugees away from his ship unless he were allowed first to go on board. He agreed to land and then if he got word from the consul before 9 o'clock in the afternoon, and promised not to start away before that hour. He also agreed to blow his steamer whistle as a signal that he was about to get under way.
No cargo could, under the circumstances, be landed or received on board, and as no word came from the consul, who had wisdom enough not to be found, the whistle was blown and the anchor engine started to heave in the cable. The troops ashore, not willing that their prey should so easily slip away, had anticipated this movement, and had manned the guns of a small battery just below the landing, which commanded the anchorage, fully determined to blow the Cyclops out of the water if she attempted to escape.
There was considerable excitement occasioned by the loading of the guns, and great dismay and consternation when the steamer, having weighed anchor, turned quietly round, passed close to the guns, and left without a shot being fired. The reason was quite apparent, as the vents of the guns were found securely spiked with nails that had been forced down into the chamber and bent so that they could not be withdrawn. The German government took up the cudgels for Captain Vogelgesang and succeeded in getting £1,000 indemnity for the brass button which had been torn from his coat in the scrimmage.—Pearson's Weekly.

GLASSMAKING.
Thebes' Artisans Were Proficient In The Industry Forty Centuries Ago.
The glass blowers of ancient Thebes are known to have been as proficient in that particular art as is the most scientific craftsman of the same trade of the present day, after a lapse of 40 centuries of so-called "progress." They were well acquainted with the art of staining glass and are known to have produced that commodity in great profusion and perfection. Rosellini gives an illustration of a piece of stained glass known to be 4,000 years old, which displayed artistic taste of high order, both in tint and design. In this case the color is struck through the vitrified structure, and he mentions designs struck entirely in pieces from a half inch to three-quarters of an inch thick, the color being perfectly incorporated with the structure of the piece, and exactly the same on both the obverse and reverse sides.
The priests of Ptah at Memphis were adepts in the glassmaker's art, and not only did they have factories for manufacturing the common crystal variety, but they had learned the vitrifying of the different colors and the imitation of precious stones to perfection. Their imitations of the amethyst and of the various other colored gems were so true to nature that even now, after they have lain in the desert sands from 2,000 to 4,000 years, it takes an expert to distinguish the genuine articles from the spurious.
It has been shown that, besides being experts in glassmaking and glass coloring, they used the diamond in cutting and engraving glass. In the British museum there is a beautiful piece of stained glass, with an engraved emblazonment of the monarch Thothmes III, who lived 3,400 years ago.—Jewelers' Circular.

It Wasn't Law.
Judge Wallace was chief justice of the supreme court when an attorney from Montana, who is now a well known practitioner in San Francisco, applied for a certificate to practice before the courts of the state. He stood before the bar while another attorney made the motion for admission and presented the certificate.
"I don't like that fellow's looks," whispered Judge Wallace to his associate.
"Nor I either."
"Well, let's sit down on him."
"All right."
Judge Wallace cleared his throat, smiled upon the attorney and said:
"This court cannot recognize the certificate of a territorial court."
"But, your honor, I have here a decision of this very court upon that point holding directly the contrary," replied the applicant's attorney.
"Let me see it," demanded Judge Wallace.
It was passed up to him by the bailiff, and he observed that the opinion had been written by himself.
"Looks as if he had us, doesn't it?" whispered the judge to his associate.
"That's what it does. How are we going to get around that?"
Judge Wallace wiped his glasses carefully, adjusted them on his nose and read a few lines.
"That is not law," he declared emphatically as he slammed the book on his desk. "The application is denied."—San Francisco Post.

Who Was He?
A proud papa, not many hundred miles from the center of Syracuse, is boasting of the alleged brightness of his 10-year-old son. The said 10-year-old was looking over a newspaper the other day, not forgetting to take in the advertisements.
"Papa," he said, "I thought that Job and Lot was two different people!"
"Why, they were, my son," was the proud father's answer.
"Well, this newspaper is off of its base then," said he of the ten years. "Look here! It says 'Job Lot' at the head of this advertisement. Who's he, then?"—Syracuse Post.

A Singular Function.
Mrs. Gasswell—while I was in Chicago I received an invitation to a rather singular function.
Mrs. Dukane—What was it?
Mrs. Gasswell—Mrs. Lakefront invited me to a party given to celebrate the tenth anniversary of her first divorce.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Days of Our Equine Friend Rapidly Nearing an End.
The wonderful development of natural forces, as applied to the uses of man, that is going on so rapidly and relentlessly about us, causes many changes in the economy of civilization. In no direction perhaps is this more manifest than in the displacement of the horse. Any careful observer will note the quiet but great change that has taken place during the last few years, in relation to the practical uses of this animal—so long the ever necessary servant of man. It is clearly apparent that the day of the horse is about at an end.
For some time to come a comparatively few may be used for convenience or as a luxury, but eventually, like the candle which we now and then see, he will practically pass out of sight. Evidence of this may be seen upon every hand. We hear the owners of livery stables bitterly complaining of the great falling off in their business. This is especially true in the country, where formerly the young men were wont to take their best girls out for a drive, or went in parties by themselves to favorite resorts.
Now all this is changed. Bicycle parties are the popular feature everywhere. In Chicago recently there were 3,000 wheelmen in parade line, and it is estimated that in that city alone there are fully 100,000 cycle riders. Multiply this fact by the country at large and one can gain some idea of the present use of the bicycle as a means of transportation. Some may say that the present bicycle rider is but a passing craze. Any bicycle rider who has felt the exhilarating and health giving results of cycle exercise will soon dispose of such a supposition. No, the cycle will stay. Progression is the law and events do not move backward. Still greater improvements are in store for the wheel and a more extended use will follow.
The electric car has forever banished the horse car, even in the smaller towns of remote civilization. Many private teams that were formerly kept for family use have been disposed of by their owners, some through timidity in consequence of the great danger in private driving among the electric cars and bicycles and many because of the advantages from the numerous trolley and cable lines, or the preference of the younger members of the family for a wheel over a horse.—Hardward.

THE OLDEST BOOK ON RECORD.
A Volume In The Paris Library Which Antedates Christianity Thirty Centuries.
The Charleston News and Courier calls attention to the fact that probably the oldest book in the world is the Papyrus Prisse, one of the treasured possessions of the great National Library in Paris.
This document was found by Prisse in a tomb in Thebes, which contained also a mummy of the first Theban dynasty. This circumstance alone shows that the book certainly dates back 25 centuries before Christ, and an examination shows that it really belongs to a much earlier age—namely, the time of King Asa. The title reads, "Injunctions of the Prophet Ptah-Hotep, Who Lived In The Time of Asa, the King of the North and the South."
Chronology places this Asa at about 3850 B. C., and to this age it would then seem that this book belongs. It is divided into 44 chapters and is written in hieratic rhythmic language. It directs its words to the higher classes and contains for these a series of maxims and sayings. It advises those in authority to show in all their doings the characteristics of a perfect man.
The ideal of the high official should be wisdom and science, and these guides he should heed. He is further not to abuse his power, is to be modest and moderate, for only in this way can he secure the good opinion of future generations. The author tells us that he had grown to be 110 years of age and had attained to all the honors and favors which Egyptian royalty could bestow.

Harry J. Lawson and Bicycles.
Mr. Harry J. Lawson, at a dinner given to him in recognition of his claim to be considered the inventor of the modern rear driving safety bicycle, and, therefore, a revolutionizer of cycle construction, mentioned the interesting fact that a careful estimate places the annual output of these machines at over 1,000,000 and the money spent upon them at over \$10,000,000. There can be no question that the present popularity of cycling is due to the far greater ease and speed with which modern improvements, such as the introduction of the chain gear, enable them to be propelled.
Only a few years ago it would have seemed impossible to do 300 miles between one midnight and another, but 400 miles in that space of time have come to be considered no very extraordinary feat for a good rider, and a Frenchman, M. Hurot, has done the amazing distance of 515 miles within that time. At first there was a disposition in English cycling circles to throw doubts upon the genuineness of this stupendous record, but impartial inquiries on the spot seem to leave no doubt that the feat was honestly accomplished. Bicycling News now acknowledges that the figure is correct, and adds a compliment to the sportsmanlike character of French cyclists.—London News.

Not an Insult.
She is a pretty little west end woman, and the other day, as she was getting off a crowded car on Vandewater avenue, she was surprised to find her hand seized and pressed very warmly by some man on the platform. He held on to it, too, until she was safely landed and the car went on. She did not dare look up, thinking that this was the best way to ignore so unwarranted a freedom, and so went on her way home in entire ignorance of the handshaker's identity.
That evening when her husband came home she felt it her duty to confess, but he seemed so unnaturally sovereign in his manner that she could not muster up courage to tell him of her experience. Finally, when the evening was nearly at an end, as was also her peace of mind, he said:
"I'd like to know, Maggie, why you can't recognize your own husband when you meet him on a street car?" A few tears and satisfactory explanations on the part of both followed.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Discovery of Electrogilding.
The experiments which led to the discovery of the method of electrogilding were made in a cell at the elaford of Magdeburg, in which place, on account of his participation in a duel, young Siemens was at the time a prisoner, the chemicals and apparatus employed being procured and smuggled into the fortress by a friendly chemist of the town. In the second place, it was the sale of the patent rights in this invention in England which supplied the brothers Werner and William with the necessary funds to carry on their experiments, and so helped to lay the foundation of the important firms of Siemens & Halske in Germany and Siemens Bros. in England.—Nature.

When I would think of what is free,
O timeless one, I think of thee!
Thou hast forgotten how we went together
Across the heather,
Where I am left behind,
And I relish thy motions are
Swift, indifferent and free.
The birthsprings of the wind
Are for thy roving, and for me
The joy of bringing all these things to mind
We thought together,
Treading the little pathways of the heather.
—Michael Field.

MICROSCOPIC WRITING.
The Wonders That May Be Accomplished In A Square Inch of Space.
Among the collection of microscopic objects in the United States Army Medical museum at Washington is a specimen of microscopic writing on glass which contains the Lord's Prayer, written in characters so small that the entire 237 letters of that petition are engraved within an area measuring 1.294 by 1.441 of an inch. So far this statement does not trouble us. If, however, we go a little further, we easily find that the area having the above dimensions would be only the 1,139,654 of a square inch, and consequently that an inch square covered with writing of the same size, or counting 237 letters to each such fraction, would contain 23,131,453 letters.
Let us put this figure into a concrete form by seeing how much of a book this number of letters would represent. The Bible is a book of which we may safely assume that every one has an approximate idea as regards its general size or extent. Some one has actually determined the number of letters contained in the entire Old and New Testaments and finds this to be 3,566,480. Hence the number of letters which a square inch of glass would accommodate, written out like the text of the Lord's Prayer on this strip of glass, is more than eight times this last number, or, in other words, a square inch of glass would accommodate the entire text of the Bible eight times over written out as is the Lord's Prayer on this strip of glass. I am free to confess that, though this fact has been known to me since 1873, and I have had in my possession photographs taken with the microscope of this writing, I cannot say that I fully apprehend or mentally grasp the fact just stated. I can form no mental picture of a square inch of glass with the entire text of eight Bibles engraved upon it, and yet when I have verified the measurements and calculations leading up to this conclusion I feel absolutely certain as to its truth, not as the result of intuition, but as a deduction from experience which has not yet developed into an intuitive consciousness.—Dr. Henry Morton in Cassier's Magazine.

A Typical Boer.
The man, Khas Stuurmann, is a Boer of loose, ungainly frame. He stands 6 feet 1, is about 53 years of age, has a broad, deeply tanned face, in which are planted two watery blue eyes, a shock of hay colored hair and a long beard of the same uninteresting hue. He wears raddled broeks (bald trousers) of soft, home tanned skin. He is about the last Dutchman in Cape Colony to use these old Dutch garments, but his father and grandfather wore such clothes, and they are good enough for him.
He has no socks or stockings, and a pair of rude, homemade hide velschoens cover his feet. He has a flannel shirt to his back, and over that a short jacket of much worn corduroy. Upon his head is the usual tall crowned, broad brimmed felt hat, which carries a hideous band of broad, rusty crape in memory of his deceased wife. The man's face is dirty, to be sure, but besides the dirt there is a dull, vacant, unthinking look, rather painful to see. It is the look of one bred through dull, listless generations of men, self banished from their own kind, whose only interests have been in sheep and goats and trek oxen, their only excitement an occasional hunt or a scrimmage with bushmen in time gone by.
Such a listless and vacant look you may see even now in some of the more remote dals of Norway, among the poorer of the peasant farmer folk. It is the look of men who gaze always without a spark of interest upon the silent face of nature around them, and who for generations have seldom exchanged an idea with their fellows.—Blackwood's Magazine.

A Greek Judge's Sentence.
A curious judgment was pronounced the other day by a judge in a court of law at Volosso, in the island of Solo. An action for damages was brought by two persons against the local railway company for losses sustained by a collision. It appeared that a man had lost an arm and a young woman had lost her husband. The judge—a Greek—assessed the damages thus: He gave 6,000 piastres to the man for the loss of his arm and 2,000 to the woman for the loss of her husband. At this there were loud murmurs, whereupon the judge gave his reasons in these terms: "My dear people, my verdict must remain, for you will see it is a just one. Poor Nikola has lost his arm, and nothing on earth can restore that priceless limb. But you (turning to the woman)—you are still young and pretty. You have now some money; you will easily find another husband, who possibly may be as good—perhaps better—than your dead lord. That is my verdict, my people. And so it must go forth." So saying, the judge laid the hall. The people cheered him and congratulated themselves on having such a judge.—London News.

Shows Her Home Training.
A Bostonian of mark has lately distinguished himself greatly, and letters and telegrams of congratulation have been pouring in upon him from various parts of the world. These have been the subject of conversation at the breakfast table, and the Bostonian's little daughter has heard of them. The other day she said to her mother, with a pathetic air of concern, "Mamma, do you suppose all those people would think so much of papa if they knew that he sometimes puts his elbows on the table?"—Boston Transcript.

Sweet and Lovely.
The woman who would fully be considered sweet and lovely will find the easiest way to attain that result is to think other people sweet and lovely. The mind which seems incapable of suspecting others of guile is always considered particularly innocent itself.

Professor Orton says that the condor soars higher than any other species of the feathered tribe. He further says that it spends nine tenths of its life at a height of over three miles above sea level.

The Royal academy is entirely self supporting. It devotes the surplus of a respectable income—\$125,000 to \$130,000 a year, it is said—to the relief of artists who are in distress.

Philip the Great of Macedon had a large mole on his neck.

HISTORY OF A WEEK.

THE NEWS OF SEVEN DAYS UP TO DATE.

Political, Religious, Social and Criminal
Doings of the Whole World Carefully
Condensed for Our Readers—The Ac-
cident Record.

Dun's review of trade shows an im-
proved condition of trade, which is
ascribed to the cooler weather.

Senator Palmer of Illinois has an-
nounced that he is not a candidate for
re-election. He will quit politics.

The walls of a bicycle factory at
Clyde, Ohio, collapsed Friday, burying
a dozen workmen, three of whom will
die from injuries received.

At London a verdict was rendered
that the Marquis of Waterford com-
mitted suicide while in a fit of tempo-
rary insanity.

At Hamilton, Bermuda, a hurricane
is reported that caused great damage to
property, but no loss of life.

At Quincy, Mich., Mrs. Will Ward,
wife of the local ticket agent, threw
herself in front of a train and was in-
stantly killed.

At Bowie Station, Md., a collision oc-
curred on the Baltimore & Potomac
railroad, in which F. A. Ellis was killed
and four others injured.

At San Francisco John W. Mackay
left for New York in his private car to
take charge of the dead body of his
son, which arrived from Paris.

New York state editors to the number
of 100 attended the formal opening of
the New York state building at At-
lanta. A. O. Bunnell read an address
and there was response by H. Caban-
niss, of the Atlanta Journal.

At Lima, Peru, President Pierola is
confined to his bed with an attack of
influenza.

At London the trial of Jabez S. Bal-
four was begun for alleged wrecking of
the Liberator group of companies.

At Paris a deputation from the de-
partment of the North protested to the
government against the importation of
cattle from Argentine Republic and
Canada.

At Alexandria, Ind., a receiver was
appointed for the Artificial Ice com-
pany.

Col. Bradley, republican candidate
for governor of Kentucky, is making a
campaign tour over the Lexington &
Eastern railroad. One of his admirers
threatened to put a bullet through a
picture of Gen. Hardin, displayed at one
of his meetings.

At Gothenburg, Neb., the State bank
closed. Assets, \$25,000; deposits, \$8,000.

At Cincinnati George C. Miller &
Sons, carriage makers, have arranged
with their creditors.

At Eagle, Wis., ex-Senator John Lins
made an assignment. Assignee's bond
was fixed at \$30,000.

At Winona, Minn., Rhenberger Bros.,
dealers in dry goods, assigned. Assets,
\$27,000; liabilities, \$35,000.

Henry Luecke, Sr., of Holland, Wis.,
was killed in a runaway accident.

Edward Vincent of Weyauwega, Wis.,
was thrown from a wagon and fatally
injured.

L. H. Bailey was knocked senseless
by a bolting horse at Fort Pierre, S. D.,
and severely injured. Bailey is Con-
gressman Pickler's private secretary.
Henry Gross died at Sibley, Ia., from
injuries received in a runaway accident.
He was 40 years old and a former resi-
dent of Stephenson county, Ill.

The body of Charles Giles was found
in the Superior dry dock. He had evi-
dently fallen from the tug Edward
Fiske, on which he was cook, during the
night. His skull was fractured.

At Oaktown, Ind., an incendiary
burned the new public school building.
Loss, \$9,000; insurance, \$4,000.

The Aurora, Ill., iron works lost its
patterns and machine shops, valued at
\$6,000. A workman dropped a hot cast-
ing into a bucket of paperting fluid to
warm it.

At Muncie, Ind., Mock Bros.' brick-
yard burned, throwing 100 hands out of
work for the time. Loss, \$14,000; in-
surance, \$4,000, divided equally between
the Wellington and Merchants of Indiana.
Extra use of natural gas caused the fire.

At Streator, Ill., the Indiana, Illinois
& Iowa railroad has bought right of way
into the city and terminal facilities.

At Findlay, O., Charles Yocum was
arrested, charged with forgery, by
which he secured \$1,000 from a widow
he had promised to marry.

Specific charges of immorality have
been preferred against the Rev. Albion
Barton, presiding elder of the Toledo, O.,
district, by seven members of his church.

At Manistee, Mich., W. C. Denny, for-
merly cashier of the First National
Bank at Little Rock, Ark., was held in
\$2,500 bond on the charge of embezzle-
ment.

Ex-Congressman Breckinridge spoke
at Frankfort, Ky., and was received
with enthusiasm. He did not refer to
his probable candidacy for re-election
to congress.

Yancy Lewis of Ardmore, I. T., is
appointed United States judge of the
central district of the territory, to suc-
ceed Judge Stuart.

J. Sam Brown is appointed receiver
of the First National Bank of Wellin-
gton, Kan., the suspension of which was
announced October 21.

It is expected that appointments will
be made soon to fill the vacant positions
of solicitor of the treasury and United
States judge in Alaska.

The Lincoln county Citizen of Hun-
tington, W. Va., nominates "Coin" Har-
vey for the head of the populist presi-
dential ticket.

The treasury shows an available cash
balance of \$182,183,698 and a gold re-
serve of \$93,291,087.

A medal of honor has been awarded
Wesley J. Powers, formerly of Com-
pany F, One Hundred and Forty-sev-
enth Illinois Volunteers, for distin-
guished gallantry in action.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At Minonk and North Aurora, Ill., the
schools have been closed on account of
diphtheria.

Miners in the Massillon district are
resuming work and the strike is practi-
cally at an end.

Milwaukee will not pay the bills of
patients sent to the Keeley institute by
order of the Probate court to be cured
of the drink habit.

At Louisville, Ky., Rosenfeld Bros. &
Co., distillers, purchased distillery No.
297, with warehouses, etc., from Charles
Lemmon for \$100,000.

At Duluth a coal famine is predicted
and supplies will have to be shipped by
rail instead of boat. Prices have been
advanced 25 cents per ton.

Milwaukee will redistrict the Ninth
Tenth and Thirteenth wards, which
will change the boundary of the senate
and assembly districts of the city.

At Erie, Pa., Food Inspector Frank
Moore has commenced action against
agents of Swift & Co., Armour & Co.,
and others for selling butter imitations.

John Sherman, over his signature,
emphatically denies he ever said he
thought Garfield acted unfairly in the
convention of 1880, or that Foster and
Platt had sold him out.

At Easton, Pa., Lafayette college
founders' day was celebrated; also the
70th birthday anniversary of Prof.
Francis A. March, who has been with
the college forty years.

The Woman's National Press asso-
ciation met at the Atlanta exposition.
Papers were read by Mrs. Pike of Wash-
ington, Ruth Ward Kuhn of Colorado,
and Cynthia E. Cleveland.

It is rumored Lieut. Chynoweth will
resign as instructor of the military de-
partment of the Wisconsin university
at Madison and has recommended the
abolition of military drilling in the
university.

At Springfield the federal court dis-
solved the injunction of the petition-
ers who had bought \$75,000 worth of
the stock of the Illinois Building and
Loan association of Bloomington, and
who wanted the receiver to be pre-
vented from paying a 10 per cent divi-
dend.

Officers of the United Mine Workers
at Terre Haute are trying to prevent
operators in the Clinton district resum-
ing operations with non-union labor.
The operators are offering \$1.80 a day
instead of 60 cents a ton, the state
scale price, and will not recognize the
miners' organization.

Janesville's new high school building
was formally dedicated. Over 1,000
prominent people were present.

President Cleveland was greeted by
immense crowds on his visit to the
Atlanta Exposition Wednesday. He re-
viewed the troops gathered and deliv-
ered a short address. The Presidential
party left for Washington in the even-
ing.

The Kenosha Novelty company of
Kenosha, Wis., made an assignment.
The assets are estimated at \$40,000 and
the liabilities at \$20,000.

The bank of Kemp M. Woods, Jr., &
Co., at Liberty, Mo., a private concern
with \$11,000 in deposits, assigned. The
assets are placed at \$12,000.

E. A. Thompson of Minneapolis
claims to be one of the heirs to the \$80-
000,000 estate of the earl of Antrim of
Ireland.

The official count of the population of
Minnesota by counties shows 1,574,910,
an increase of 273,084 over the count of
1890.

In Waushara county, Wis., fully 400,-
000 bushels of potatoes have been frozen
in the ground in that section by the
sharp frosts of the last few nights.

The applications for divorce in Michi-
gan were 55 per cent greater in 1894
than in 1884, although the increase in
population is only 20 per cent greater.

The Raven Tunnel and Mining com-
pany property on Raven Hill at Cripple
Creek has been sold to C. G. Hathaway.
Eben Smith and D. H. Moffatt. The
price is \$400,000.

At Bismarck, N. D., in the Peck
habeas corpus case, wherein Attorney
Apooner of Minneapolis attacked the
prohibition law, the Supreme court dis-
missed the writ. This sustains the law.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

Cattle Com. to prime	\$1.25	65.25
Hogs	1.75	63.90
Sheep Good to choice	1.25	63.65
Wheat No. 2	.60	61
Corn No. 2	.31	62
Oats	.18	61
Rye	.28	63
Barley	.16	61
Potatoes New Per bu.	.16	62
Butter	.08	62

MILWAUKEE.

Wheat No. 2 spring	.58	61
Corn No. 3	.31	62
Oats No. 3 white	.20	61
Barley No. 2	.10	61
Rye No. 1	.10	61

PEORIA.

Rye No. 2	.39	64
Corn No. 3	.30	61
Oats No. 2	.19	62

KANSAS CITY.

Cattle	1.25	65.00
Hogs	3.00	63.75
Sheep	1.50	63.25

TOLEDO.

Wheat No. 2	.67	68
Corn No. 2 mixed	.37	64
Oats No. 2 mixed	.20	61

NEW YORK.

Wheat No. 2 red	.70	61
Corn October	.38	63
Oats No. 2	.24	62
Butter	.10	62

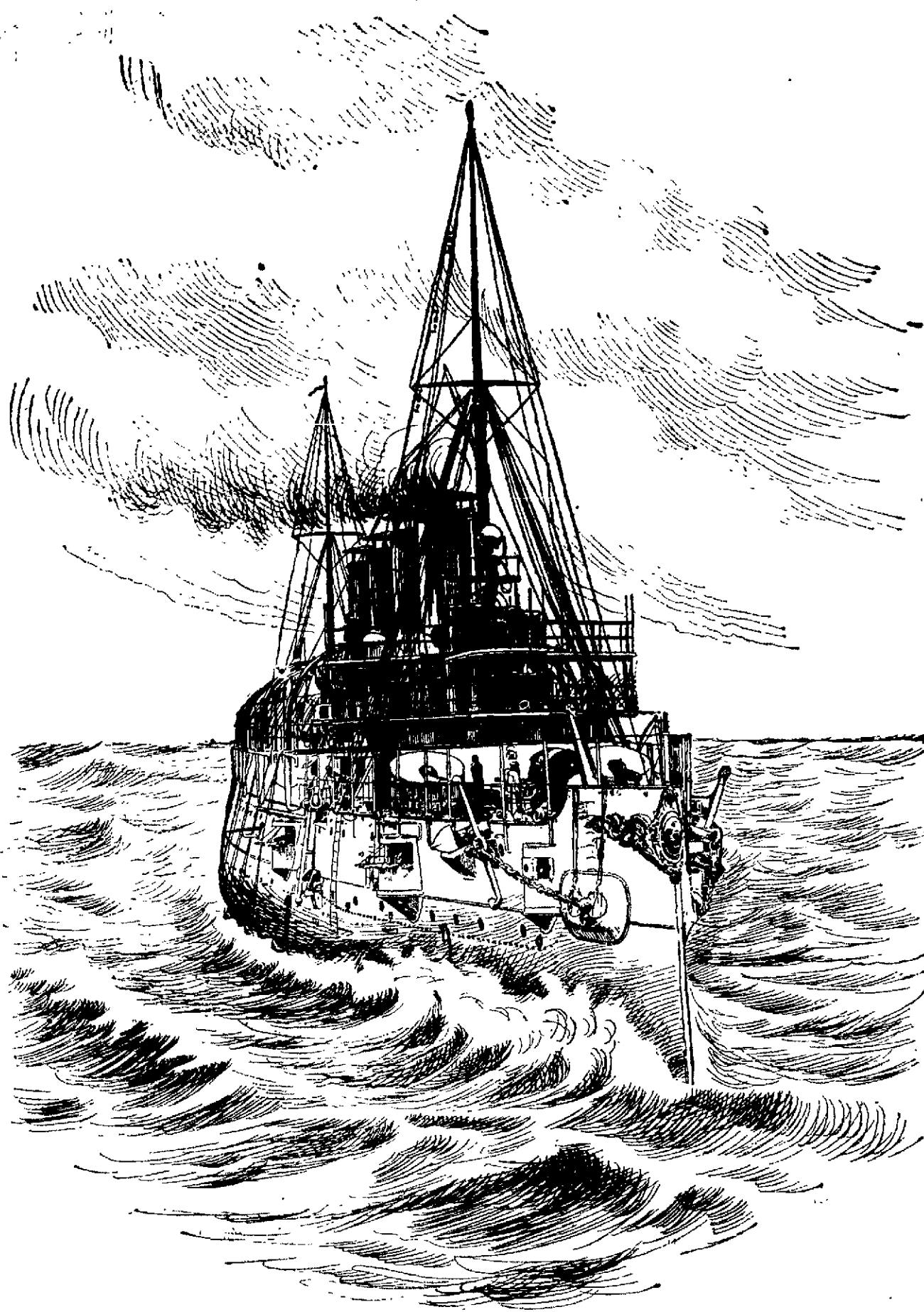
ST LOUIS.

Cattle	1.75	65.30
Hogs	3.50	63.80
Sheep	2.25	63.40
Wheat Cash	.63	64
Corn Cash	.27	62
Oats Cash	.17	61

BUFFALO.

Wheat—No. 2 red	.69	60
Corn—No. 2 yellow	.37	63
Oats—No. 2 white	.23	62

THE UNITED STATES NAVY IS READY.



THE BATTLESHIP COLUMBIA. ONE OF THE POWERFUL WAR ENGINES OF THE U. S. NAVY.

The Venezuelan question has finally
assumed an aspect that cannot fail to
measure the full worth of the Monroe
Doctrine. That doctrine was pro-
claimed during the administration of
James Monroe. It forbade the exten-
sion of European encroachments in the
Americas. Primarily it was intended
for Spain and Holland. England was
satisfied with the proclamation. In
fact Canning, the English foreign min-
ister, through the American minister at
London, urged the necessity for such a
doctrine. In time the Monroe Doctrine
drove Spain and Holland and France

from South America. Now it must be
asserted against England. The big
thief among nations in trying to steal
the wealthiest portion of Venezuela
finds that the law which crushed
French, Spanish and Dutch dominion
in South America is also operative
against England, its original sponsor.
In other words England is about to get
a dose of her own medicine. If that
country will not submit to arbitrate the
question of whether she has a right to
steal the territory from Venezuela
there is nothing left this country to do
but to enforce the Monroe Doctrine by

the power of arms. The question has
already come to a crisis. England must
recede from her claims or fight. This
country cannot recede from the Monroe
Doctrine. Already the navy is being
offered and every available warship
is being put in condition. The grand
old spirit of American patriotism is
being revived once more. For the first
time in almost a century all the Ameri-
can people will soon be of one opinion,
that England must be driven from
these continents and from the dominion
of the high seas. It is likely, however,
that England will back down.

DISOBEYED SIGNALS.

RECKLESS ENGINEER CAUSES A FATAL WRECK.

Express Train Telescoped & Local Near
Boston, Mass.—One Killed, Two
Fatally Hurt, and Many Injured—
Other Disasters.

Boston, Mass., Special. In a rear-end
collision at Hyde Park, eight miles from
Boston, on the Providence division of
the Consolidated road Thursday night,
a brakeman was killed, two passengers
fatally injured and nineteen others
seriously hurt. The New London ex-
press, on time, running at a speed of
fifty miles an hour on a down grade,
came in collision with the rear end of
the Dedham local passenger train, tele-
scoping a combination and a passenger
car in which were about 100 persons. The
rear brakeman was so badly crushed
that he died in an hour, and two pas-
sengers, one a woman, were dug out
from the burning debris and removed
to the Massachusetts general hospital
in a dying condition.

Among the passengers who were
within four feet of death and who es-
caped from the wreck through car win-
dows were J. Montgomery Sears, whose
holdings aggregate \$70,000,000, and
Congressman Elijah A. Morse, of Can-
ton. The property loss to the railroad
company will exceed \$50,000 and the ac-
cident loss through injuries will with-
out doubt be close on \$300,000.

The list of dead and injured is as
follows:

G. M. AUSTIN, brakeman.
The injured.
Mrs. William Ross, of Cambridge,
fatally injured internally.
Congressman Elijah A. Morse, of Can-
ton, both hands and arms badly cut.
A. W. Bragg, Roxbury, injured about
head.
Miss Ella Donovan, Boston, chest in-
jured.
J. F. Maguire, Roxbury, injured about
head.
Mrs. J. F. Maguire, injured about
head.
Mrs. Mary Barnes, Malden, injured
internally.
Mrs. J. B. Bins, Hyde Park, injured
about head.

Mrs. Gannon, Cambridge, internal in- juries.

Thomas J. Burke, Norfolk station, in-
jured about head.
William Esler, Charlestown, injured
about head.

William B. Hoyt, Roxbury, internal
injuries.
Roscoe Kimes, Roxbury, internal in-
juries.

The accident was due to a combination
of circumstances, but the engineer of
the express is held responsible. The
Dedham local was due at Hyde Park
station at 5:21, and was seventeen
minutes late, being delayed several minutes
by the slowness of a wedding party in
boarding the cars at Dedham. The
train had just pulled on to the main
line track at Hyde Park when the ex-
press crashed into it. The engineer of
the express had paid no heed to the
danger block signals and as his train
came under the bridge he discovered
too late to avert a collision that the
local was ahead of him. The automatic
brakes failed to work and the regular
brakes did not bring the train to a stop
until the locomotive had crashed
through the rear car of the local and
caused the telescoping of the car ahead.
A wrecking train with General Su-
perintendent Allen on board was at the
scene within half an hour. All the
physicians in Hyde Park, Dedham and
Milton were summoned by telephone
and the police department at Boston
notified.

Fatal Wreck in Iowa.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 25.—The Ruth-
ven express on the Rock Island railroad
ran into a switch engine standing on a
side-track at Valley Junction, five miles
west of Des Moines, last night at 8
o'clock, and was wrecked. The dead:
MRS. MARY HILLHOUSE, aged 70;
a resident of Burlington, Iowa.

The injured:
Arthur English, brakeman; skull
fractured.

Lee Gibson, newsboy; bruised.
The engineer of the train did not
judge correctly the situation of the
switch engine on the side-track. The
train was coming into Des Moines from
Ruthven.

Many Passengers Injured.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 25.—A passen-
ger train on the Kansas City, St. Joe
and Council Bluffs road was wrecked
in an open switch at Waldron last
night. Four coaches left the track. A
dozen passengers were painfully in-
jured. None will die.

A GREAT WAR SCARE.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN MOVING WAR FLEETS.

Conflict Can Be Avoided Only by the
Partition of Korea, and the Mikado
Will Not Yield—London Times Is
Alarmed.

A special dispatch to London
from Shanghai says that a Russian
squadron of fifteen ships has left Vlad-
ivostok for Chemulpo and Fusan. The
Japanese fleet in Formosa waters, it is
also stated, has been recalled, and it
has been announced on excellent au-
thority that several British war ships
have been ordered to sail for Korea.

It is stated at Shanghai that Japan's
reply to the demand of Russia that the
former evacuate Korea is couched in
pacific but firm language, and protest
against dictation by Russia in Korean
affairs.

It is regarded at Shanghai as certain
that Russia will permanently occupy
Fusan. The Shanghai dispatch also
says that the situation of affairs is
most grave and that preparations for
the expected struggle are visible on all
sides, but it is hoped that a solution
of the difficulty will be found in Rus-
sia and Japan agreeing to divide Korea.

THE TIMES IS ALARMED.

Strong Editorial on the Situation in the
East.

In an editorial, commenting upon
its dispatch from Hong Kong, the
London Times says: "The startling
news from Hong Kong cannot be
disregarded, even, as is too prob-
able, though it be followed by an
official denial. Russia cannot possibly
imagine that the great powers will
view with indifference such a destruc-
tion of the balance of power, which is
almost unparalleled in its audacity.
Russian statesmen are so well aware
of the magnitude of the changes in-
volved that it is impossible that they
should execute them unless they have
definitely resolved to abandon the
cautious and pacific policy of the last
reign, and plunge into vast and dan-
gerous activities. To say nothing of
Japan, England, and Germany, even
France, in spite of her complaisance,
could scarcely fail to perceive that her

friendship had been exploited with un-
expected thoroughness."

China Favors Russia.

Hong Kong, Oct. 25.—It is learned
from a reliable source that by the
recently concluded Russo-Chinese treaty
Russia obtains rights to anchor her
fleet at Port Arthur, and to construct
and work under Russian administra-
tion railways from Nertchinsk and
Tsitshihar to Vladivostok, and from
Tsitshihar to Port Arthur, together with
other commercial advantages to which
the most favored nation clause is not
applicable. But the Chinese reserve
the options to purchase the railways
twenty years hence at a price to be ar-
ranged hereafter.

Washington Diplomats Interested.

Washington, Oct. 25.—The cable re-
ports that a Russian fleet of fifteen ves-
sels is on its way to Korea attracted
much attention among the diplomatic
representatives of the far East to
whom it was shown. It is regarded as
presenting grave conditions if the facts
are as reported. The movement of the
Russian fleet toward points of strate-
gic importance is watched with keen
interest.

MULET LAW DENOUNCED.

Iowa Baptists Pass an Important Tem-
perance Resolution.

Burlington, Iowa, Oct. 25.—The Iowa
Baptist state convention yesterday held
a most interesting session, with the
largest attendance of any day so far,
and large delegations are arriving on
every train for the session today, which
will be conducted by the younger mem-
bers largely. Waterloo, Iowa, was se-
lected as the next place for holding the
annual convention. Milton Remley,
Iowa City, was elected president. At
2 o'clock the Rev. George Brewer led a
devotional service. The committee
on resolutions presented several, one
of which was that the age of consent be
changed to 18 years, and also that pro-
tection be extended equally to boy and
girl. The following resolution was
adopted:

"Resolved, That we believe the mulct
law to be iniquitous in that it is a li-
cense law in fact and bears a lie on its
face. And that it is an entering
wedge of the liquor men to full power
in the state of Iowa and that we de-
mand its repeal." The resolution was
adopted with loud and prolonged
cheers, which left no doubt as to the
temper of the members of the con-
vention.

EX-SENATOR VAN WYCK DEAD.

Nebraska Legislator Passes Away at
Washington Thursday.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Ex-United
States Senator Charles H. Van Wyck
of Nebraska died at 4:30 o'clock yes-
terday afternoon in his apartments at
the Portland flats. He was stricken
with apoplexy Monday afternoon and
his condition since has been very criti-
cal. He showed slight improvement
Wednesday morning, but at night
steadily grew worse and since then his
death has been momentarily expected.
The remains, accompanied by the mem-
bers of the family here, will be taken
tonight to Milford, Pa., where they will
be interred in the family burial
grounds Saturday afternoon. Funeral
services will be held in the Presby-
terian church at Milford at 4 o'clock,
and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr.
Nichols. There will be no services
here.

BUSINESS PORTION BURNED.

Town of Gibsonburg, Ohio, Has a Costly
Blaze—Loss, \$300,000.

Gibsonburg, Ohio, Oct. 25.—Shortly
after midnight Wednesday fire broke out
in the rear of Whitney & Powers' grocery
store, spread rapidly and
burned two squares, containing twenty
buildings, including about all the busi-
ness places in the town. The Toledo
department arrived at 2:45 a. m. and
went to work to save property. The
north side of Madison and part of the
west side of Main street were burned
to the ground. Several estimate the
loss, all told, at \$250,000 to \$300,000. A
call for aid for those burned out will
no doubt be made, as everything was
destroyed.

Wisconsin Wants Her Money.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 25.—Attorney
General Mylrea is at West Superior to
interview the bondsmen of some of the
Superior banks that went to the wall,
in which there was deposited by the Peck
administration some \$40,000 belonging
to the state of Wisconsin. The Upham
administration is after this money, and
it is now proposed as a last resort to se-
cure judgment against the bondsmen.
The funds were deposited by Mr. Hun-
ter, the state treasurer, in six West
Superior banks which have since failed.
The net loss is given to the press on of-
ficial authority as in the neighborhood
of \$40,000.

Insuring Consumptives.

Cincinnati, Oct. 21.—Special.—Re-
ports say that a leading life insurance
company is accepting risks to the
amount of \$300,000 on lives of con-
sumptives taking the Amick Chemical
Treatment for lung disease. The Amick
Chemical Co. of Cincinnati is actually
paying the premiums on this insurance
and presenting policies to their pa-
tients. This company claims to have
the most complete statistics on con-
sumption in the world, and that these
risks are good, providing the patients
take a course of the Amick treatment.

World's Railway Record Smashed.

Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Railway re-
cords of the world were smashed yester-
day by the Lake Shore and Michigan
Southern railway. It ran a train from
Chicago to Buffalo in 7 hours, 50 min-
utes and 20 seconds, actual running
time at the rate of sixty-four and eight-
tenths miles an hour.

When the Century Dictionary was placed on the market a few years ago, scholars of the United States and England at once recognized it as the standard authority in lexicography. It was believed that it would answer all questions for years to come. But this is an age of unparalleled activity and invention. New words are constantly being added to fill the want of the scientist and inventor, and these in course of time must come into common use. While the Century Dictionary was complete up to the date of its publication, the time that has intervened since then has warranted the publication of a new work—The Standard Dictionary. Its vocabulary is the largest of any dictionary in existence. It contains 301,865 vocabulary words and phrases, by actual count, while the Century has only 225,000. To comprehend this more clearly, let us take one letter, "A." Under this letter the Standard has, by actual count, 19,736 words, while the Century has but 15,621, a difference of over 4,000 terms under "A." If for no other reason, the Standard should have the preference, and no possessor of the Century can claim a complete lexicon with one-fourth of the words in the language omitted. The definitions in the Standard are models of clearness and perspicuity. They aim to define, not describe, merely. They are frequently shorter than those of the Century, while stating more facts and in clearer language. The necessity for condensation has been so great in the preparation of the Standard that the definitions have been worked over time and again so as to make them short, yet comprehensive. On numerous subjects where the greatest skill has been needed to give absolute accuracy in definition, the Standard will be found to be par excellence. Where the importance of the subject demands it, more space is devoted to definitions than in the Century. For example of these points see the words, agnosticism, alimony, amble, civics, co-education, dowry, evolution, nationalism, socialist. On the staff of the Standard are several of the best editors of the Century, whose previous experience is, of course, valuable. It is a common remark among them that the work on the Standard is much more exacting than it was on the Century.

Synonyms and antonyms are of the greatest value in giving clear distinctions between meanings of words, which often shade into each other very closely. No work extant is so full and clear in its treatment of synonyms as the Standard, not even works devoted entirely to the subject. Special pains have been taken to make this a distinguishing feature of the work, and an inspection of a few words, in this particular, will convince anyone that the work in this department is above criticism. For example see, acid, agriculture, alloy, altercation, benevolence, care, generous, get, knowledge. These words will also suffice to illustrate the feature of antonyms—words of opposite meanings—a most useful antithesis, enabling one to hit upon the exact term wanted, and a feature possessed by no other dictionary. The numerous examples of the proper prepositions to use are of great importance to all, especially to young writers and students. How often one is puzzled to know just what preposition should be used. Good examples of this feature will be found under the words, allure, animadversion, animosity, blind, and words above cited. This feature is not possessed by the Century.

The groupings in the Standard enable a vast amount of information to be compressed within small limits. This saves space, saves time in examining a subject, and brings within a single view numerous kindred subjects which throw light upon the question involved. This idea is applied not only to the grouping of allied forms in illustrations, as under "dog" where twenty-nine different types are shown on a single page, with their relative sizes, but to compound words, derivatives and phrases, which are finely classified, and arranged in bold-faced type for quick reference. No other dictionary can compare with the Standard in this particular.

The Fuller Book company of Kalamazoo, Mich., are the authorized western agents of the Standard. It is in two volumes and is sold at various prices, according to the cost of material in which it is bound. The prices range from \$12 to \$24.

Ludicrous Incident in a Church.
On Sabbath evening week, a clergyman from the South, who is remarkable for the simplicity and unceremoniousness of his manners, was officiating for a brother minister, when, after announcing the number and the verse of the first psalm, he discovered that he could not proceed further without the aid of his spectacles, and, stretching himself over the pulpit to the minister of the place, who was sitting in the baptism room below, he exclaimed, in a sufficiently audible voice, "I say, Mr. —, did you see my glasses?" The person thus addressed, without uttering a word, stepped up the pulpit stair, and removed the "glasses" from the worthy man's wig, to which they had been unconsciously exalted, and placed them upon his venerable nose.

The Tongue Caused the Trouble.
Mrs. Doer—The doctor called again today and I just gave him a talking to for not coming before. He was here last week and asked to see my tongue and then went off without giving me anything.
Mr. Doer—And this time you gave him a taste of your tongue. That ought to enable him to diagnose your case perfectly.

DUKE AND HEIRESS.

MARRIAGE OF A VANDERBILT TO A CHURCHILL.

Their Lineages Compared—Both Spring from Strong Men Who Were Leaders in Their Time—The Duchesses Who Have Preceded.

(New York Correspondence.)



MISS CONSUELO VANDERBILT.

HE announcement of the engagement of the great-granddaughter of Cornelius Vanderbilt to the descendant in the ninth generation of John Churchill, conqueror of France, ruler in all but name of England, and first Duke of Marlborough, is the topic of the day in two continents. The two young people themselves were presumably less interested in the various reflections which the event will call forth than other people; but there can be little denying that a more notable engagement has not been announced in America since Jerome Bonaparte told a surprised and excited world that he desired to take to wife Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore.

To begin with, the destination of the great American fortunes is becoming a matter of public concern, especially on account of the tendency of their inheritors, when women, to marry foreigners of noble birth—which suggests that in a few years from now political economists and sociologists will



THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

probably be studying some new tendencies which have established themselves in counter-balance of this tendency, for it is the inevitable law of human affairs that they perpetually seek to establish a stable equilibrium and never succeed. And now that an enormous slice of the Vanderbilt money will go to England to restore and maintain the state of Blenheim, it begins to look as though it were time for the first indication of a reaction to set in.

But that apart, the contrast and comparison of the great statesman and general of Queen Anne's reign and the great railroad man of the nineteenth century is most interesting. There is not space to make it here in full, but it has no end of suggestions.

For Cornelius Vanderbilt is not altogether dwarfed when he is placed beside John Churchill. True, Churchill was much the greater man. Not only had he the advantage of figuring in battles and Parliaments and Cabinets which provides the whole magnificent pageant of the history of a time for a background—and not only was he cast as a chief actor in an epoch of peculiar dignity and splendor—but in spite of his avarice and his time-serving qualities, he did have that greatness of soul which distinguishes the few majestic figures in the world's records. Cornelius Vanderbilt, on the other hand, was scarcely a figure in history at all, as it is written by the drum and trumpet historian, and as for greatness of soul, if he had it he was never given a chance to show it. Yet he had one faculty that Marlborough had, and it was what made him the first master of the science of transportation that the world has seen, and up till the present time the greatest—the faculty of altering and ordering conditions according to his own far-seeing sense, disregarding the objections and interpositions of smaller-minded men. Vanderbilt, in a material way, had genius—and genius means imagination. And John would



SARAH JENNINGS.

First Duchess of Marlborough, not have been ashamed of Cornelius—not by any means. He had a most profound respect for money, had John. He took it from women, which is what Cornelius, with his mostly Dutch blood,

would never have done. In John Churchill's deprived day, not if he had died a pauper for refusing it. And then, too, though he was born a gentleman, John Churchill had had a very hard outlook of it at first as a young man, and if he had not had a sister whom the Duke of York peculiarly delighted to honor—which, by the way, in those days was not thought so much discredited to a lady as we now suppose—he might never have worn a sword. So that he knew what it was to rise in the world. And in fine, one thing is probable; that Cornelius Vanderbilt could have commanded an army better than John Churchill could have built up the New York Central Railroad.

But now to look at the young people—Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt is the daughter of William K. Vanderbilt and the grand-daughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt. She is about 18 years old, very tall, very vivacious and quite good-looking, with dark hair and a pronounced brunette complexion—she is heiress to one of the greatest fortunes in the world and has only one care in life, that her father and mother are divorced. Of course it can scarcely be expected that so young a girl should have as yet very pronounced characteristics, but her friends say she has much sweetness of disposition and charm of manner, and her executive ability has already been tested. As is always the case with the children of parents with great fortunes, she has been most carefully educated and trained to understand the responsibilities of her station, and to act as the mistress of a great establishment.

The young Duke of Marlborough is really one of the most promising of the young noblemen of England. Far from following in the footsteps of his father, whose reputation need not be recalled, he has already made his entry into politics and intends to devote himself to a public career. He was made the mover of the address of the Lords in reply to the Queen's speech on the opening of the present Parliament, an honor generally conferred upon the most distinguished and promising of the younger members of the party in power. He is very young, having been born on November 13, 1871, so he is still short of his 24th birthday; his



THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

school was Eton and his university was Cambridge, where he did very well at his books and also played polo and cricket in a manner to satisfy contemporary requirements. He is also said to have—he ought to have—good taste in pictures, books and china; and altogether he is likely to do himself and his country credit. He is not likely to turn out a new Beaconsfield or Salisbury, but he may do as well as his grandfather, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under Beaconsfield, and that will be doing infinitely better than any member of the Four Hundred whom Miss Vanderbilt might have married would ever have dreamed of doing.

The young Duke, Charles-Richard John Spencer-Churchill, his name is, the ninth Duke of Marlborough and twelfth Earl of Sunderland, is really a Spencer by descent and a Churchill only by royal warrant. He is sprung from John Spencer, who was knighted about 1510, and whose descendants became Baron Spencer and Earl of Sunderland in the next century. It was the third Earl of Sunderland who took for his second wife Anne Churchill, the daughter of the great Duke, and after the death of the Marquis of Blandford, the son of the Duke of Marlborough, the Churchill titles were confirmed to the children of Anne Churchill and her son Charles thus became the second Duke, and after the death of his half brother by the first marriage of the Earl of Sunderland, the fifth Earl. Beside the title of Duke of Marlborough the Sunderlands also acquired the titles of Marquis of Blandford, Earl of Marlborough, Baron Churchill, Lord Churchill of Bynmouth, in the Scotch peerage, Prince of Nellenburg of the Holy Roman Empire. The English peerages give the Duke as Prince of Mindelheim, but the Almanach de Gotha states that Nellenburg was substituted for Mindelheim in 1714.

Miss Vanderbilt's predecessors are worth glancing at. The first Duchess of Marlborough was, of course, Sarah Jennings, the confidante and favorite of Queen Anne, whose name will live in history as long as that of her illustrious husband—the woman who "having been the wife of John Churchill" would not marry another man no matter what his rank. As Anne Churchill and her husband both died before her parents the Churchill titles were never enjoyed by them.

Last September was the hottest in 150 years in Paris.

Virtue alone outbuilds the pyramids; Her monuments shall last when Egypt's fall.

The Value of Trees.
How many farmers and others, too, whose places are destitute of fruit and shade trees. Again, how many rented places are devoid of trees of all kinds. Has the land-owner ever stopped to consider that a small orchard, a few yard trees around every tenement house will greatly enhance the value, attract and hold a better class of tenants, make life more enjoyable, and that too at practically no cost? We tell you there is a great deal of selfishness when we look abroad and see how stingy and selfish many are with their tenants, and oftentimes perchance some good farmer rents his farm and moves away and is so selfish as to reserve all, yes, all the fruit produced, denying even this to his tenant. Land-owners owe their tenants and the public generally, a duty by planting at least a moderate quantity of trees. This is a wise public policy.—Ornamental Tree Growing.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure, be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists; price, 75c per bottle. Hall's Family Pills, 25c.

A Roller Skating Rivalry.

Chicago Chronicle: Having grown tired of polo, being surfeited with tennis and football, several of the society men of Evanston have put their heads together to invent something a little out of the ordinary, and as a result a roller skating rink is to be opened next month in the room which, until three weeks ago, was utilized as an auditorium for the First Presbyterian church. The rink will be a select affair, into which the common herd will not be expected to enter, and it is said that the society people are taking great interest in the plan.

Atlanta and the South.
The Chicago and Eastern Illinois R. R. will during the time of the Exposition at Atlanta, Sept. 18, to Dec. 31, 1895, offer exceptionally fine service between Chicago and the South. A low rate ticket will be sold, and through cars run to all southern points. This is 55 miles the shortest route to Atlanta, Chattanooga and the South.

For guide to Atlanta and the Exposition address C. W. Humphrey, Northwestern Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or City Ticket Office, No. 230 Clark St., Chicago. Charles L. Stone, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.

The Tongue Caused the Trouble.
Mrs. Doer—The doctor called again today and I just gave him a talking to for not coming before. He was here last week and asked to see my tongue and then went off without giving me anything.
Mr. Doer—And this time you gave him a taste of your tongue. That ought to enable him to diagnose your case perfectly.

Work of a Russian Countess.
The Countess Casilla Plater-Zybeck, one of the wealthiest women in Russia, has been enrolled in the guild of master tailors of Warsaw. She is at the head of the cutter's school in that city and does much to help the poor.

Full information respecting the best fruit and farm land in Riverside Co., Cal. Address Hemet Land Co., Hemet, Cal.

The first Sister of Mercy to begin her work of love in California was Lord Russell of Killowen's sister.

Such ills as
SORENESS, STIFFNESS,
and the like,
ST. JACOBS OIL
WIPES OUT
Promptly and Effectually.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

Not Honey but Sting.
Several Cambridge young men recently went on a bee hunt, which, in some respects, was a remarkable affair. After a long tramp and much patient waiting, they located what they thought was a swarm of bees in a hollow tree. Axes were procured, the tree fell, but investigation revealed nothing but a hornet's nest. They were sure there were some bees not far off, and the next day went again. This time they found a big birch tree that showed all the signs of containing the much-sought-for prize. With renewed courage, they went to work, the tree fell, a large piece was cut out where the honey was supposed to be, and they found another hornet's nest. There were at least three quarts of the buzzing, infuriated yellow-jackets, and the would-be honey gatherers beat a hasty retreat.—Bangor Daily News.

Fit to Stop.—All Fitstoppers free by Dr. E. H. Green's Nervine Restorer. No Fitstoppers after the first day's use. Nervine Restorer. Treatise and trial bottle free to physicians. Send to Dr. E. H. Green, 314 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

It is said that there are over 700,000 needles made each week within the limits of the town of Redditch, England.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething.

The Victoria Embankment in London has a surface of 48,000 square yards and costs \$15,000 a year to keep in repair.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

The annual profit of the Suez Canal is \$15,000,000.

"Mamma's Magic Corn Salve." Warranted to cure or money refunded. Ask your druggist for it. Price 15 cents.

The saying is attributed to Von Bülow that a tenor is not a man; he is an illness.

Hegeman's Camphor Ice with Glysterol.—Cures Chapped Hands and Feet, Tender or Sore Feet, Chills, Piles, etc. O. G. Clark Co., New Haven, Ct.

Mr. Gladstone has a lead pencil which is so big that he employs it as a walking-stick.

The more one uses Parker's Glycerin Toilet the more its good qualities are revealed in dispelling colds, indigestion, pain and every kind of weakness.

St. Peter's, Rome, can accommodate 54,000 worshippers and St. Paul's, London, 32,000.

Walking would often be a pleasure were it not for the sun. These facts are easily removed with Hildebrand's. 10c. at druggists.

The commander-in-chief of the Sultan of Morocco's army is a Scotchman, by name Kaid McLean.

I use Piso's Cure for Consumption both in my family and practice.—Dr. G. W. Patterson, Lukater, Mich., Nov. 6, 1894.

In 1660 gold was nine times more valuable than silver, now it is fifteen times.

It is estimated that two years are required for the Gulf water to travel from Florida to the coast of Norway.

Dr. Hobb's Sparagus Kidney Pills
will cure
Kidney Troubles
and blood troubles, Bright's disease, inflammation of kidneys, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, backache, headache, sleeplessness, anemia, dizziness, etc., by curing the kidneys.

TAKE A PILL.
It's the Little Liver Pills.

Dr. Hobb's Little Liver Pills

will cure
Stomach Troubles
heartburn, constipation, indigestion, flatulence, bad breath, palpitations, loss of appetite, etc., by gently acting on the liver and bowels. Purely vegetable and the only liver pills that don't gripe.

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A SPECIALTY
Primary, Secondary, Tertiary, Syphilitic, Etc. Cured in 10 to 15 days. You can break out in sores, pimples, etc., and still have your blood pure. If you have taken mercury, iodine, potassium, and still have sores and pimples, it is the Secondary Blood Poison. We guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a cure. We can cure you. This disease has always killed. It is the most deadly of all diseases. \$500.000 capital behind our successful guaranty. For a free trial, send your application. Address COOK, REDDY & CO., 307 Madison Temple, CHICAGO, ILL. Cut out and send this advertisement.

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W. N. U. CHICAGO, VOL. X, NO. 48

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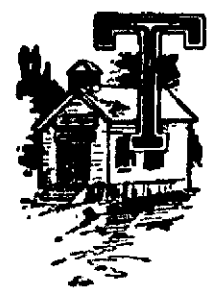
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THE LITTLE SCHOOL



THE school house over which Miss Mattie Smith had reigned for quite a number of years was situated on a hill just beyond the diminutive village of Wales. It was upon the outskirts of a wood and said to be in a snaky place. Miss Mattie, however, had never seen any snakes and didn't believe there were any. She had no objections whatever to the situation, but the house itself was old. Whenever Miss Mattie met a school trustee she was bound to tell him right decidedly that she must have a new school house, one with a cellar for the coal and room for her desk away from the draught.

But in the spring time the draught from the door was very welcome, and Miss Mattie was grateful for all the air she could get as she sat at her desk, hearing the spelling lesson.

"Hero, hero," drawled Miss Mattie's pet, Nan Foster. Then Nan came to a pause and fiddled nervously with the pockets of her apron.

"Well," queried the teacher.

"I know what it means," declared the little girl; "I know so well that I didn't have to look in the dictionary, but I can't say a boy," volunteered a very small girl, glancing dreamily out of the school room window.

"Oh, yes, of course, I know it means a boy," said Nan, hastily, "a boy who—oh, dear, I can't say it."

Miss Mattie put a sudden end to the

pants" they were, without doubt, "high water."

"Snits must be terrible poor," whispered Jessie Brown, "to have pants give to him."

"He'llth pore," returned Ben Windsor, "hith motha lth our wathwoman."

It was upon the following day at noon that the little Dutch boy diffidently approached Miss Mattie's desk.

"What is it?" asked Miss Mattie, keeping on with her writing.

For a silent minute Snits pulled awkwardly at the voluminous trousers, then he blurted out, "My mother can't help it about Ben Windsor's pants. She wish she could."

"Your mother is a very good woman. I am sure," returned Miss Mattie carelessly. "You mustn't mind what the school children say."

Snits's face flushed to the very roots of his white hair. "Oh, I don't mind," he said, with his eyes upon the platform, "taint that," and still he lingered.

Now, perhaps, it came to Miss Mattie Smith that this little white-haired Dutch boy considered it her duty to stop the school children's chattering about Ben Windsor's discarded apparel. If so, it was very foolish of him. He hadn't lived long in the village of Wales or he would know better than to expect such a thing of her. Why, she hadn't even attempted to hush that audible whisper directed towards her own high heeled slippers. A faint red came into her cheeks, too, and she inquired a trifle sharply, "Is there anything else you have to say, Johnny Smeltzer?"

The little Dutch boy's head was bowed very low, as he murmured: "Can I run for the prize if I wear Ben Windsor's pants?"

couldn't have gone home, because she was afraid to cross the stream.

It was a faint, far away sounding cry that told them, cellar or no cellar, Fanny Windsor was under the school house. She had crept through a small opening, which, by all means, should have led into the cellar. It was such a very small opening that only a very small boy, who no longer lived in the village, had ever investigated the region from which sounded the forlorn cry. The small boy had seen wonderful things under the school house, lighted very well, he declared, by sunshine shooting through the chinks. He had seen four snakes and a nest of spiders as big as butterflies, and a whole lot of bats. Ben Windsor's little sister must have been seeing the wonders, too, for she began to scream loudly.

"Can't anybody get her out?" cried Miss Mattie, wringing her hands.

Ben put his scared face to the opening and called, "Fanny, Fanny!"

The screams under the house grew louder.

"We'll have to tear up the school house floor to get her," exclaimed Willie Day, excitedly.

"She'll be smothered by that time," said Sammy Linger.

"Fanny, come along this way," pleaded Ben. "Here'th brotha."

"I reckon she's caught," said George Watts.

"Mebbe a snake's got her," suggested a little girl.

Then Ben screamed, "I thee a wat!"

Many and many a time the school children had laughed at Ben for calling a rat a "wat," but none of them laughed now.

In all that anxious crowd only one mortal realized that something must be done. The little Dutch boy picked up a stick and the next instant Ben Windsor's trousers went wriggling through the opening.

"Oh, dear," cried Miss Mattie, wringing her hands harder than ever, and Miss Mattie's pet hid her face and wept aloud. There was a terrible scuffle under the old school house. It seemed to last a long time; then there was a strange quiet. Ben Windsor, pale and trembling, had drawn back from the opening.

"Mebbe they's both dead," said Sammy Linger, huskily.

At a safe distance from the opening a boy was stooping, with his hands upon his knees. "Some'n's a-coming," he announced in a fearful whisper.

The something that first showed up at the opening was a round, dimpled tear-stained face, and Ben Windsor caught his little sister in his arms and kissed her wildly. Following after Fanny came Snits. Watching Snits drawing himself through the hole, one understood how very small the hole was. The little Dutch boy's fair face was whiter than usual, almost as white as his hair, and his blue eyes looked quite dark as he got upon his feet and stood bashfully, whirling by the tail that third something, which, had it appeared first, would have caused a scateration in the crowd. "It skeered her, but it hadn't hurt her yet," he announced, soberly. The third something was a dead rat. Then Miss Mattie's pet, who had unveiled her eyes, cast an eloquent glance into the teacher's face. "Snits is a hero, ain't he, Miss Mattie," she asked?

Miss Mattie nodded her head.

"And I reckon he's paid for them pants a hundred times over!" cried Willie Day, enthusiastically, and again Miss Mattie nodded her head.

Later on it was declared that Snits built the new school house, for if Ben Windsor's father hadn't seen the dead rat with his own eyes, he might never have roared out threateningly: "The old rat hole shan't stand another summer; we'll get a new school house, or we'll have none!"—Louise R. Baker, in the New York Observer.



"IT SKEERED HER."

difficulty by furnishing the dictionary meaning, whereupon the pupil at the foot of the class murmured grumblingly that that was just what he would have said if he had been given his turn.

After the spelling class had retired the arithmetic class came and established itself in a very long row before Miss Mattie. Down at the end of the arithmetic class was a little Dutch boy with blue eyes and flaxen hair. He was a very new scholar, and he didn't look as if he would remain foot all the time.

The blue eyes were fastened earnestly upon Miss Mattie's face as she put the question: "If an apple is divided into two parts, what are the parts called, Johnny Smeltzer?"

"Halves," answered the little Dutch boy.

"If the halves are divided into two parts what are the parts then called?"

"Quarters," answered the little Dutch boy.

"And if the quarters are divided into two parts what are the parts called?" inquired Miss Mattie, determined to discover what prodigious amount of arithmetic this small boy knew.

"Snits," answered the little Dutch boy without a moment's hesitation.

All morning the school children had been calling Johnny Smeltzer "Tow Head," but when the next recess arrived he was christened "Snits."

It was astonishing, considering the limited dimensions of the village of Wales, that its youthful population should have been of such a critical turn of mind. The children at the little old schoolhouse on the hill laughed openly at tongue tied Ben Windsor, notwithstanding that his father was a school trustee and a person of much importance. They made derogatory remarks in regard to Sarah Wyand's new bonnet and Danny Rider's big shoes and Tommy Gill's poor little hat that his mother had cut out of a piece of blue velvet. They even smiled at Miss Mattie's bronze slippers, and declared in audible whispers that they "must pinch awf." But when Johnny Smeltzer appeared one morning in Ben Windsor's trousers, the uproar was tremendous. The silence bell sounded, but the whole room continued in convulsive giggles. Ben Windsor's trousers lagged about the little Dutch boy's legs in a manner never intended by any civilized tailor, and for "short pants" they were extraordinarily long and for "long

Miss Mattie burst into a ringing laugh; she couldn't help it, it was so exquisitely funny. But even as she laughed, she felt her conscience prick her, for poor little Snits, fumbling and pulling at the baggy trousers, laughed. Yes, he minded very, very much, wearing that other boy's trousers.

"I know one thing," remarked the teacher's pet, throwing her proud little head in the air, "if I was Snits I wouldn't come to school if I had to wear people's old pants. His mother ought to go to the store and buy him a pair with her wash money."

"I won't play with him while he wears Ben Windsor's pants," said Charley Stills, virtuously.

"Neither will I," cried George Watts.

"Neither will I," echoed Sammy Linger.

The appearance of Ben Windsor's little sister, hand in hand with a smiling nurse maid, put an end to the uncharitable conversation. Fanny Windsor had cried to come up to the school house, and as she hadn't been very well lately, she was not allowed to cry in vain. Ben was ordered to take good care of his little sister, and the nurse departed, leaving her charge in the midst of an admiring group. Fanny Windsor was fat and dimpled, and did not show any signs of her recent illness except in a certain impishness of manner that was extremely amusing.

All the early part of that afternoon in the school room the visitor behaved perfectly. She was only three years old, but she repeated her letters with her eyes off the primer, and she counted up to twenty with creditable rapidity. It was during the fifteen minutes' recess that she grew determined and venturesome. She insisted upon seasawing with one of the large boys, she slapped three of the girls, and in the end was seen marching off alone, crying vehemently that she dared anybody to come with her. When the bell rang Fanny Windsor had disappeared.

If there had been a cellar to the little old school house there would have been a probability, at least, that the trustee's small daughter had wandered into it, or fallen into it, for very likely the cellar would have had no steps.

Miss Mattie and all the pupils, even the three girls who had been slapped, were in a great flutter looking for the missing child. Ben said that she

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Wear a clean apron while ironing or bed-making.

To clean bamboo furniture use a brush dipped in salt water.

The eyes should be bathed every night in cold water just before retiring, and they will do better work the following day.

When very tired lie on the back, allowing every muscle to relax, letting the hands go any way they will, and keep the eyes closed.

Oil stains may be removed from wall paper by applying for four hours pipe clay, powdered and mixed with water to the thickness of cream.

If you have to sew all day, change your seat occasionally, and so obtain rest. Bathing the face and hands will also stimulate and refresh.

For stains in matting from grease, wet the spot with alcohol, then rub on white castile soap. Let this dry in a cake and then wash off with warm salt water.

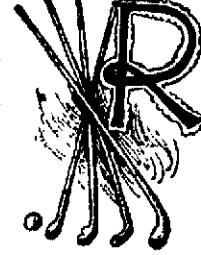
Where it is desirable to see the tongue of a very small child the object may be accomplished by touching the upper lip with a bit of sweet oil, which will cause the child to protrude its tongue.

Sore or inflamed eyes are relieved by bathing in tepid or warm water in which a little salt has been dissolved. An individual towel should be used in all such cases—never one which is used in common by members of the family.

GOLF IS NOW POPULAR

IT HAS FINALLY TAKEN THE PLACE OF TENNIS.

The National Golf League is composed of Clubs in Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and elsewhere—The Lenox Club Links.



UDYARD Kipling is having golf links laid out on his estate near Brattleboro, Vt. Kipling is too English to count, but everybody else who can beg, borrow or steal land enough is doing the same thing, and so one is forced to a conclusion. Golf has vitality. It was going to be a fad. It has become a game. It shook the popularity of tennis at nearly every summer resort in the east last season. Golf is contagious. One place catches it from another. Presently it will rage.

The country clubs are becoming nothing but golf clubs. The chief use of the bicycle is to take you to a place where you can spend the day golfing. The man in golfing tweeds and highland gaiters takes better with the summer girl than the white-duck young man; that's a pointer. The girls you pass on the country roads are sure to be discussing wrist movements, "holes" and "drives," that's another.

Golf sprouted in earnest at Newport in 1894, this year it is in full blossom. The great canary-colored Country Club house out on the Ocean drive, that is so nondescript in its architecture without and so luxurious within, is furnished with an eye single to the comfort of golfers. There are baths for use when you are heated and tired with golfing. There are massage operators to rub you down when you are stiff with too prolonged following of the course. There are hair-dressers to make you pretty again, if you happen to be a woman and have got your curls all out of order tramping over the links. The only souvenirs that Newport girls prize are golf sticks, and if you look at the back of their frocks you will see that the jeweled pin that catches the belt to the blouse is almost always a golf club in miniature. But at Lenox they play harder and get more out of the game. The Lenox Golf club has an eighteen hole links and the two miles and a quarter of rough country it covers gives one more than exercise enough in dog days. The best girl player at Lenox this year has been Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, who has gone over the entire course with 33 strokes only. Mr. James Barnes holds the record thus far with 33 strokes, and that on a not very favorable afternoon. There are good private links at Lenox,



T. C. HAVEMEYER.

as well as that laid out by the Country Club. Mr. Aaron Phelps Stokes has a six-hole course, which is hard enough to be interesting, if not long.

At Bar Harbor golf outweighs every other attraction. The headquarters of the golfers are at the beautiful Kebo Valley club house, well out on the Eagle Lake road, under the mountains, and away from the village. It's a sight worth a trip to Mount Desert to see Bishop Lawrence play there, his brows knit and figure poised in meditation, as if on the stroke depended the future welfare of a score of souls. Even more picturesque are the golfing attempts of the Japanese minister, Kurino. No more courageous effort to harmonize oneself with one's environment was ever seen than the spectacle of this dignified and most courteous oriental on the links, curiously examining his golf club from end to end. Tuxedo plays golf, of course, and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., presented silver cups for the fall handicaps.

At Richfield Springs an eighteen-hole course has been laid off, while the Shinnecock Hills' Golf club has Elihu Root, Collector James T. Kilbreth and plenty of other men known all over the country, competing in "drives" and "puts" and cultivating a holy horror of "bunkers."

At Lakewood the links will be increased to eighteen holes and play promises to be lively all winter. Every resort of any note among the White mountains has its links and the brides at Niagara falls forget to listen to the roar of the cataract in the joys of golfing.

The United States Golf association now comprises ten allied clubs. Theodore A. Havemeyer is president, and among the most difficult and therefore most interesting links are those of the Philadelphia Country Club, the Meadow Brook Hunt club at Hempstead, L. I., the Morris County Golf club, of Morris-town, N. J., the Chicago Golf club, and the St. Andrews club, of Yonkers, N. Y. But the best links in the country will not be on a club ground. Unless the golfing authorities are greatly mistaken the course which Mr. Frederick W. Vanderbilt is to build on the grounds of his recently purchased League mansion at Hyde park-on-the-

Hudson will cost more and be finer than any now known.

Dr. W. Seward Webb has a good private links at his Shelburn Falls farm, though it is only a nine-hole course. And the men and women who play? Theodore A. Havemeyer was almost the first American to take up the game, and has pushed it to its present popularity in Newport. He talks golf, plays golf and wears the smartest attainable golfing clothes.

Ex-Governor Russell, of Massachusetts is one of the most devoted golfers in the country and is a vice president of a golf club at Kendal Green.

General Charles J. Paine, who defended the America's cup with the Puritan, the Mayflower and the Volunteer, has not given up yachting, but he has added golfing to life's pleasures.

The amateur golf champion of America is Mr. L. B. Stoddard, who won the title on the links of the St. Andrews' club at Yonkers, last year.

There are not many women who really play well. Mrs. W. Seward Webb is one of the best in the country. Her



EX-GOVERNOR RUSSELL.

record over the links at Lenox is seventy-eight strokes. Mrs. Herman Oelrichs is a good player, but most of the girls who wield the club do it as they play tennis, to show tartan blouses and, in general, smart clothes. In the ladies' tournament held by the Morris County Golf club in July, Miss Louise V. Field was winner. But the golf is new there yet, and twelve months from now the girls, if they do not all equal Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, will have better records to show. A six hole course, three times around, is the favorite for women, and short tweed skirts, bright blouses and high russet shoes are the clothes. If golf did not take so much ground, its novelty, the delights of the "caddy" and its beautiful English flavor would help it to beat tennis clean out of the field.

Harris on American Plays.

The following conversation passed between Sir Augustus Harris, the London manager now in this country, and an American newspaper reporter:

"What do you mean by American plays?"

"Why, 'Alabama,' for instance; 'Trilby'; 'The Girl I Left Behind Me'; 'Shenandoah,' and half a dozen others I might mention are American plays."

"I do not know that I am sorry to talk about 'Alabama,'" he said; "it is a very pretty thing and one worthy of much credit from a literary standpoint. The great fault we find with it is that it deals with certain provinces and localisms in your country and is, consequently, of great interest only to people who have a knowledge of the peculiar customs of your various districts."

"Now the Southern accent is very pretty and naturally takes well with you here, but what is that to the English public? They imagine that the work of the artist in this respect is nothing more or less than an impediment in his speech. They cannot realize the real beauty of the work because they have never heard the accent spoken naturally by the persons who use it."

"Then, too, the little political differences on which such plays usually hinge, are of no interest to our theatergoers. This fact your dramatists seem to forget. A play may be a decided success here, but, if it depends on local fla-



SIR A. HARRIS.

AQUATIC.

Jake Gaudaur has selected his brother, Charles, John Turner and E. Rogers to pull with him in the four-oared shell race at Austin, Tex.

Ed Hanlan has challenged the English champion "Vag" Harding, to row a match for \$2,500 over either the Thames or Tyne course, in England. Hanlan claims to be in something like his old form now, which statement will surprise his friends.

Archie Latham facetiously remarks that "Corbett may have a strong constitution, but still he is not proof against Fitz."

Two Private Roof Gardens.

New York World: Plans have been drawn for two new houses that are to be built uptown on the West Side of New York for private residences, and each of them is to have a roof garden. This would indicate that their owners intend to spend part of the summer months in New York.

"I know of no better place in New York for a private roof garden," said the architect of one of these houses, "than the high ground on the west side of town. The house that I am going to build will be four stories high, and as there are no high apartment buildings near the roof garden on the top will be private in every sense of the word. It is the owner's purpose to have it so arranged that he may have his breakfast or his dinner served there in warm weather. Under these circumstances he may forget that he is in the city. From his roof he can look over Riverside park and across the river to the Jersey shore. This is the coolest part of the town in the summer, you know, and I expect to see many of the new residences up there equipped with roof gardens."

Wrong Diagnosis.

"What you need," said the doctor, "is rest."

"Rest!" echoed the tall, gaunt caller, rising to his feet and glowering down at him. "Rest! You miserable quack! I'm a walking delegate!"—Washington Star.

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SWIFT RETRIBUTION.

HUGO'S ACCOUNT OF AN INCIDENT OF THE RIOTS OF 1830.

How a Cowardly and Unprovoked Murder by a Disgraced Police Agent Was Summarily Avenged by Enjolras, a Young Student Leader of the Mob.

In that wonderful book, "Los Miserables," Victor Hugo devotes considerable space to descriptions of the riots of 1830, which were of such importance that they are often termed a revolution. He was an eyewitness of the events and says of them: "The facts we are going to record belong to that dramatic and living reality which the historian sometimes neglects through want of time and space, but they contain, we insist upon it, life, palpitation and human quivering. Small details apparently unimportant are, so to speak, the foliage of great events and are lost in the distance of history."

Bands of rioters, it is well known, resemble a snow ball, and as they roll along aggregate many tumultuous men who do not ask each other whence they came. Among the passersby who joined the band led by Enjolras, Combeferre and Courfeyrue there was a man wearing a painter's jacket, much worn at the shoulders, who gesticulated and had vociferated and had the appearance of a drunken savage. This man, whose name or nickname was Le Carbu, and entirely unknown to those who pretended to know him, was seated in a state of real or feigned intoxication with four others round a table which they had dragged out of the wine-shop. This Carbu, while making the others drunk, seemed to be gazing thoughtfully at the large house behind the barricade, whose five stories commanded the whole street and faced the Rue St. Denis. All at once he exclaimed:

"Do you know what, comrades, we must fire from that house. When we are at the windows, hang me if any one can come up the street."

"Yes, but the house is closed," said one of the drinkers.

"We'll knock."

"They won't open."

"Then we'll break in the door."

Le Carbu ran up to the door, which had a very massive knocker, and rapped. As the door was not opened he rapped again, and no one answering he gave a third rap, but the silence continued.

"Is there any one in here?" Le Carbu shouted. But nothing stirred, and so he seized a musket and began hammering the door with the butt end. It was an old, low, narrow, solid door made of oak, lined with sheet iron inside and a heavy bar, and a thorough postern gate. The blows made the whole house tremble, but did not shake the door. The inhabitants, however, were probably alarmed, for a little square trap window was at length lit up and opened on the third story, and a candle and the gray haired head of a terrified old man who was the porter appeared in the orifice. The man who was knocking left off.

"What do you want, gentlemen?" the porter asked.

"Open the door," said Le Carbu.

"I cannot, gentlemen."

"Open, I tell you."

"It is impossible, gentlemen."

Le Carbu raised his musket and took aim at the porter, but as he was below and it was very dark the porter did not notice the aim.

"Will you open—yes or no?"

"No, gentlemen."

"You really mean it?"

"I say no, my kind."

The porter did not finish the sentence, for the musket was fired. The bullet entered under his chin and came out of his neck after passing through the jugular vein. The old man fell in a heap without heaving a sigh; the candle went out, and nothing was visible save a motionless head lying on the sill of the window and a small wreath of smoke ascending to the roof.

"There," said Carbu as he let the butt end of the musket fall on the pavement. He had scarce uttered the word ere he felt a hand laid on his shoulder with the tenacity of an eagle's talon, and he heard a voice saying to him:

"On your knees."

The murderer turned and saw before him Enjolras' white, cold face. Enjolras held a pistol in his hand and had hurried up on hearing the shot fired and clutched with his left hand Le Carbu's blouse, shirt and suspenders.

"On your knees," he repeated.

And with a sovereign movement the frail young man of 20 bent like a reed the muscular and robust porter and forced him to kneel in the mud. Le Carbu tried to resist, but he seemed to have been seized by a superhuman hand. Enjolras, pale, bare necked, with his disheveled hair and feminine face, had at this moment a look not what of the ancient Themis. His dilated nostrils, his downcast eyes, gave to his implacable Greek profile that expression of wrath and that expression of chastity which, in the opinion of the old world, are becoming to justice. All the insurgents had hurried up and then ranged themselves in a circle at a distance, feeling that it was impossible for them to utter a word in the presence of what they were going to see. Le Carbu, conquered, no longer attempted to struggle and trembled all over. Enjolras loosed his grasp and took out his watch.

"Pray or think," he said. "You have one minute to do so."

"Mercy!" the murderer stammered, then hung his head and muttered a few inarticulate excretions.

Enjolras did not take his eyes off the watch. He let the minute pass and then put the watch again in his fob. This done, he seized Le Carbu by the hair, who clung to his knees with a yell, and placed the muzzle of the pistol to his ear. Many of those intrepid men who had so tranquilly entered upon the most frightful of adventures turned away their heads. The explosion was heard; the assassin fell on his head on the pavement, and Enjolras drew himself up and look around him with a stern air of conviction. Then he kicked the corpse and said:

"Throw this outside."

Enjolras, silent and collected, his virgin lips closed, stood for some time at the spot where he had shed blood in the motionlessness of a marble statue. His fixed eyes caused people to talk in whispers around him. Jean Prouvaire and Combeferre shook their heads silently, and leaning against each other in an angle of the barricade gazed with admiration, in which there was compassion, at this grave young man, who was an executioner and priest and had at the same time the light and hardness of crystal. Let us say at once that after the action, when the corpses were conveyed to the morgue and searched, a police agent's card was found on Le Carbu. The writer had in his hands in 1848 the special report on this subject made to the prefect of police in 1832.

ALEXANDER TAGGART MCGILL.

Career of the Democratic Candidate For Governor of New Jersey.

Alexander Taggart McGill, who was recently nominated for governor of New Jersey, in a Pennsylvania by birth, but has been a resident of New Jersey since he was 10 years of age. He was born in Allegheny City on Oct. 20, 1843. His father, Dr. Alexander T. McGill, was an educator of high standing, and in 1854 accepted the

professorship of ecclesiastical, homiletic and pastoral theology at Princeton theological seminary, a position he occupied for 29 years and until his retirement in 1883. Young McGill was graduated from the college of New Jersey in 1864, and has since received from the institution the honorary degree of LL. D. After leaving college McGill began the study of law at the Columbia College Law school, from which he was graduated in 1868. He continued his studies with Edward W. Scudder of Trenton, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1866 and as a counselor in 1867.

He began the practice of his profession in Jersey City, but resided in Bayonne, and was corporation counsel of the town from 1873 to 1875. In 1873 and 1874 he was elected a member of the lower house of the legislature, in the proceedings of which body he took a conspicuous part. From 1873 to 1883 he served as prosecutor of the pleas of Hudson county, and in April of the latter year was appointed law judge of Hudson county, a position he held for about four years.

In 1887 his college friend, Governor Green, appointed him to the high office of chancellor of the New Jersey supreme court. The appointment was somewhat criticised at the time on account of the youth of McGill, but the new chancellor speedily demonstrated that he was the right man in the right place. After serving seven years, during which he smashed the Reading coal combine and voted against the pardon of the Hudson county ballot box stuffers and the "Big Four" of the Gutenberg race course, he was reappointed for another term of seven years, which term will not end until May 1, 1901.

BULGARIA'S GREAT BISHOP.

Clement Is a Power in Politics and Truckles to Russian Favor.

The man to whom Bulgarians look for a reconciliation with Russia is M. Clement, metropolitan of Tirnova. Previous to 1876 Bulgaria had been under the Turkish yoke for five centuries, and the massacre of Bulgarian Christians by the troops of the sultan was one of the causes that led Russia to declare war against Turkey. Turkey's course against Bulgaria, Montenegro, Roumania and Servia somewhat resembled her present course against Armenia. Russia's speedy victory gained for Servia, Roumania and Montenegro their absolute independence, and Bulgaria was also practically lost. By the treaty of Berlin, Bulgaria was made a tributary principality under the suzerainty of the sultan with a Christian government, a national militia and the right to make its own laws. It was also provided that a prince of Bulgaria should be elected by the people and confirmed by the sublime porte with the consent of the powers.

In 1883 the Bulgarian national assembly revived the constitution of Tirnova, and Alexander, the first prince elected by the people, continued planning for complete emancipation. This displeased Russia, and Prince Alexander was kidnapped by Russian agents in 1886 and forced to abdicate. Prince Ferdinand was elected as his successor in 1887, and



METROPOLITAN CLEMENT.

he was heartily supported by Clement, the influential metropolitan, so long as he accepted the wishes of Russia as commands. When, however, Ferdinand began to have more independent ideas, he was deserted by Clement, who apparently believes that the very best thing Bulgaria can do is keep under the thumb of the czar.

Not long ago the national assembly and Prince Ferdinand dispatched a deputation which was expected to pave the way for a more friendly feeling on the part of Russia. At the head of the deputation was the Metropolitan Clement, and the alleged object of the visit to Russia was to place on the tomb of the late czar a beautiful golden cross as a tribute of esteem from the Bulgarian people. Clement is naturally very popular in Russia, and his deputation was received with open arms, but his visit only made Russia more firm in its resolve never to accept Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria.

A Good Crowder.

Belgian workmen train cocks to crow against each other. One trained rooster in Belgium has crowed 337 times in an hour.

KNOCK THE SPOTS OUT. A sore spot, green, black, or blue, is a **BRUISE**. Use **ST. JACOBS OIL** and watch the color fade, the soreness disappear. **IT IS MAGICAL.**

THE DOGS OF BRUSSELS.

In That City Ten Thousand Canines Are Made Into Beasts of Burden.

In this country the dog is, in nine cases out of ten, the master of the man. In continental Europe the reverse is the case, the dog there being too often the master of the man. In Belgium is this especially noticeable, for one of the first things that impresses the stranger in Brussels is the immense number of dogs employed in drawing barrows and small carts about the streets. In that city alone over 10,000 dogs are so engaged, and the total number of draft dogs in the whole country is probably not less than 50,000.

Generations of servitude have made the Belgian dog a race apart. For his size he is said to possess the greatest pulling power of any animal, four times his own weight being considered a load well within his power. Taking his average weight as half a hundredweight this means that something like 5,000 tons are daily dragged about by canine labor in Belgium.

The economic importance of the Belgian dog and his inability to give effective expression to his own grievances have caused the Royal Society for the Protection of Animals to undertake an agitation for the amelioration of his lot. It is urged that the animals are frequently overloaded and often cruelly treated and that in many cases they are given no opportunity for resting when the cart or barrow is not actually in motion. Among the reforms demanded are (1) the abolition of the whip and severe penalties against the brutal practice of kicking tired out dogs; (2) the raising of the minimum shoulder height for dogs of burden from 30 to 32 inches; (3) a penalty against drunkenness when in charge and against the employment of children as drivers, and (4) the compulsory arrangement of harness and shafts so as to permit the animals to lie down when the vehicle is at rest. Although there is no demand as yet, by either the dogs or their biped friends, for an eight hour law, there can be no doubt that the adoption of these planks in the platform of canine emancipation will be hailed with gratitude throughout weary dogdom in the domain of King Leopold.—Baltimore News.

A RISKY BUSINESS.
The Habit Indians Have of Sewing the Lips of the Deadly Cobras.

A large cobra de capello was sent home several years ago to Sir Joseph Fayer, who wanted a supply of venom for analysis. It bit the spoon repeatedly without yielding any, and upon examination was found to have none to yield, not only its fangs but the poisonous glands having been extirpated. A protective operation still more cruel is sometimes practiced by natives in the art of charming and consists of securing the mouth with a stitch of silk passed through the lips in front.

To perform this the poor beast's head is held tightly pressed to the ground by a short stick on which the foot rests, while the other foot restrains the writhing body, leaving both hands at liberty for the needle. Eleven apparently healthy cobras were on one occasion received at the London Zoological gardens. They refused to feed and grew thin. When one died it was discovered that its mouth was sewn up with stitches so fine as to be invisible to any but the closest scrutiny. The rest of them did well on being restored to their normal condition.

In connection with this subject I may mention that a rattlesnake was sent to me from up the country when I was in Demerara, with the history that it had killed a cooly on one of the plantations. It had been badly injured about the spine, probably in capture, so that on reaching me it was not only dead, but decomposed, and I was not able to make any very complete dissection, but I found that its lips were tied together with stitches—obviously the effort of an unpracticed hand, since the work was very coarse.

This had apparently been preceded by an unsuccessful attempt to extract the long, urethral, needlelike fangs, for one of these was twisted half round with its bony base and had penetrated the lower lip when the jaws were forcibly closed. It is hardly possible that the duct was not occluded, but enough venom must have remained within the tube of the tiny, delicate syringe to inflict a fatal scratch.—Exchange.

The Good Deacon.
"Once ran for highway commissioner," observed Deacon Ironside, "and the other man and I got exactly the same vote."
"How did you settle it?" asked Elder Krepaloug.

"He offered to decide the matter by tossing up a copper cent, but I said that was gambling, and I wouldn't gamble if I never got an office in the world. So we pulled straws for it, and I got the right one. There's a little trick at pulling straws," added the good deacon with a twinkle in his eye, "that everybody doesn't know. I'm generally pretty lucky at pull'n straws."—Chicago Tribune.

The earliest known attempt at an explanation of the rainbow was made by Aristotle. It was along the line of modern scientific investigation.

There is nothing more truly instigating and deferential than the waggle of a little dog's tail in the presence of a big dog with a bone.

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Punishing Prisoners in China.

The unhappy prisoners were flogged as they were ignominiously paraded round and dragged mercilessly along, for they could hardly move, each having a large wooden collar board 8 feet by 3½ feet and 3½ inches thick attached to his neck. The board is in two parts, each of which contains two semicircular apertures. The half boards are screwed together so as to form a huge collar frame, leaving the head and one of the hands visible above. A chain is attached to the board, by the other end of which the warder drags the prisoner. On the board are inscriptions in Tibetan and Chinese giving an account of the nature of the crime and penalty inflicted. The poor wretches were ready to sink under the weight of the board, but they were not allowed to do. Whenever one attempted to sit down, the whip of his cruel warder served to keep him up.—Nineteenth Century.

Mr. Backlog's Boomerang.

"Did you ever remark," said Mr. Backlog meditatively, "that the people who tell us that there are no good restaurants or hotels in Brooklyn are the ones who invariably patronize the free counters the most liberally?"

"No, I can't say I have," replied Mrs. Backlog, "as I am not in the habit of frequenting saloons. What you mean is, I suppose, that you have noticed it to be a fact, and I must say that I think you might make observations of a more profitable nature."

At this Mrs. Backlog resumed her sewing, with her face wearing such a virtuous look that Mr. Backlog said no more.—Brooklyn Life.

The Missisquoi river in Vermont was at first the Missis-kosoo, "much water-fowl."

A WORKER in the Republican ranks expressed the sentiments of thousands of others in this state, the other day, when he relieved himself thus:

"No wonder we would feel sore.

Nearly every office at the disposal of the present state administration, has been given to some old moss-back who has been a feeder at the public test for years, while the young blood and sinew of the Republican party, the hustlers and workers, have been entirely ignored. I don't like to express myself to a Democrat in this manner, but it is so plain that even a populist can see it."

If Troubled with Rheumatism Read This.

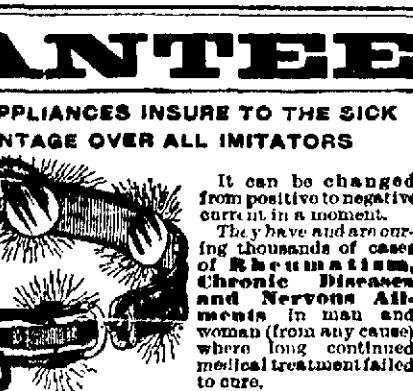
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Apr. 16, 1894.—I have used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism and found it to be all that is claimed for it. I believe it to be the preparation for rheumatism and deep seated muscular pains on the market and cheerfully recommend it to the public. Jno. G. Brooks, dealer in boots, shoes, etc., No. 18 Main St.

ALSO READ THIS.

MECHANICVILLE, St. Mary County, Md.—I sold a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm to a man who had been suffering with rheumatism for several years. It made him a well man. A. J. McGill, For sale at 50 cents per bottle by The H. D. McCulloch Co.

SECRETARY HOKE SMITH, of the Interior department, decided several land cases a few days ago in which Wisconsin parties are interested. John Eric Anderson appealed a case from the decision of the Wausau land office. Secretary Smith holds that the lands had been reserved for the benefit of Thunder Cloud, Two Horns and Jim Crow, Winnebago Indians. Anderson's preemption cash entry was cancelled on the grounds of the segregation of the land for the Winnebagoes, and the department holds that whatever rights Anderson possessed by reason of settlement and entry in 1880 were lost by the cancellation in 1894, which is affirmed by the secretary.

Indapo
Made a well Man of Me
THE GREAT HINDOO REMEDY
Cures all Nervous Diseases, Failing Memory, Debility, etc., caused by Excess, gives vigor and life to the system, and quickly restores the system to its normal condition. Price \$1.00 a bottle, 50c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicine. Send for circular and full particulars. Address: THE HINDOO MEDICINE CO., 100 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.



It can be changed from positive to negative current in a moment. They have and are curing thousands of cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, and Nervous Affections in men and women (from any cause) where long continued medical treatment failed to cure.